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28,698 * * * PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1975 Established 1887

T'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: mp. 19-11 (66-52) Tomorrow variable. 15-10 (64-50) Yesterday's temp. 19-12 LONDON: Fair. Temp. 18-7 (64-45) w fair. Yesterday's temp. 16-12 (61-53). SL: Moderate. ROME: Overcast Temp -66). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 24-13 Yesterday's temp. 19-10 (66-50). TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	18 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.c.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T £7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7,50 D

ang Blows Up Bonn Embassy Stockholm After Seizing It

CKHOLM, Friday, April 25 —Terrorists holding at least tages at the West German sy here blew up the em- building shortly before ht yesterday.

emendous bang was heard the top floor of the four-story embassy building and half the building burst into flames.

The terrorists had threatened to blow up the building with TNT if the police tried to storm it, but no such attempt had been made.

There was confusion as police and firemen stormed into the blazing building.

A fireman reported that there were "some people still alive in there." Several policemen were reported injured by flying glass and debris.

In Bonn, West German radio reported that Swedish police arrested six terrorists after the blast.

"A seventh may also be on the loose," a German radio reporter in Stockholm said, quoting reports from the scene.

He said the terrorists were seized outside the burning embassy after they exchanged shots with Swedish police.

[Police early today captured the last of the seven terrorists, according to Reuters.

[The police confirmed that the West German ambassador, Dietrich Stoecker, was among the hostages who were safe.]

[One of the terrorists committed suicide, Swedish Premier Olof Palme said at an early morning news conference according to UPI. He said several persons were injured, but that no hostages had been killed.]

Additional fire engines and ambulances went to the blazing building. Shadowy figures were seen through the flames at a window believed to be in the room where the hostages had been held.

Diversionary Move

Police said the terrorists blew up the building to try to use the resulting confusion to get out by a back way. Then, the terrorists started to shoot at the police. According to one report, they had a hostage with them, and the others escaped.

At least one policeman was injured by gunfire, a policeman said.

Justice Minister Lennart Geijer was in the lower part of the embassy building when the first big explosion occurred but escaped unhurt.

The fourth floor had been almost blown away by the initial explosion and the fire spread quickly. A dozen fire engines fought the blaze.

A number of wounded hostages were found on the third floor of the building.

Early this morning, the seventh terrorist was still exchanging gunfire with police and was forcing the fire brigade to curtail its activity.

The terrorists, who took over the embassy about noon, killed the military attaché yesterday afternoon and had threatened to execute the other hostages unless 26 anarchists were released from West German jails.

$20,000 Each

A West German television report said it was learned that the terrorists also demanded that each prisoner, including the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang, be given $20,000 before boarding a Lufthansa Boeing 707.

Officials in Bonn said the terrorists demanded that the prisoners be brought to Frankfurt and then flown here.

Police said the terrorists killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas von Mirbach, 54, with four shots, in the head and legs. He died in a Stockholm hospital five hours after he was shot, government sources said. The military attaché, a baron, was the father of two.

The Baader-Meinhof gang has claimed responsibility for bombings that killed four U.S. servicemen and injured more than 50

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

ROR IN STOCKHOLM—Badly wounded West German ary attaché, Andreas von Mirbach, being taken on a cher from the terrorist-occupied embassy. He died later.



AP.

Andreas von Mirbach



UPI.

Dietrich Stoecker

.K. Government Announces ake-Over of Leyland Motors

By Terry Robards

DNDON, April 24 (NYT).— government announced plans y to take control of the ish Leyland Motor Corp., one he nation's largest industrial rprises, and to provide it with ncial assistance of £1.4 bil- ($3.3 billion). The alterve, said Prime Minister Har- Wilson, would be the failure *e company, with a potential* of a million jobs in Britain a worldwide loss of confi- e in British industry in ral.

e need for a government -over of the big motor-vehicle ucer underscored the *serious* ss of the British economy, re employment, profitability capital investment are drop-

he distress of British Leyland been known for months, but until this afternoon did the ne Minister, addressing a ked and somber House of mmons, spell out the govern- it's plans to rescue the com- y.

'ast amounts of public money involved," he said, "represent- one of the greatest single estments in manufacturing industry which any British government has ever contemplated." He said such an investment was made necessary by the company's importance to the national economy.

British Leyland, the nation's largest motor-vehicle company, has been plagued by unauthorized strikes that have reduced its output by at least 10 per cent annually in recent years. Many of its 59 plants are antiquated, and the company's manufacturing structure is considered highly inefficient.

A special report prepared for the government by an independent team of consultants and released today called for top-level management changes, a "massive program" to modernize plant and equipment and a new corporate structure.

Sir Donald Ryder, the government's industrial adviser and chairman of the study team, said the company's present structure had "serious defects," capital investment had been inadequate for years, and the authority of line management had been "undermined" by the creation of a top-heavy corporate staff.

He estimated that the company would need capital infusions totaling £2.8 billion between now and 1982. He said British Leyland itself should be able to generate half this amount, assuming productivity improvements were achieved.

The government, said Sir Donald, would have to come up with most of the rest, including up to £900 million by the end of September, 1978.

Prime Minister Wilson, disclosing that the government would take a majority shareholding in the company, said existing shareholders would be given the opportunity to sell their holdings to the government for 10 pence each. The stock was selling at about 6 pence before trading was suspended yesterday.

Rise in Jobless In Britain Is Monthly Record

LONDON, April 24 (IHT).— he number of people out of ork in Britain showed the iggest monthly advance on ecord in the mid-April period, sing to a total of 938,767, or per cent of the work force. Reporting this today the epartment of Employment lso estimated that a further 25,000 employees are working hort-time. Story Page 7.



Associated Press.

SAIGON TALKS—Retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh (left) meeting yesterday with South Vietnamese politicians at his villa as rumors said he may lead government.

Paris Communiqué

Khmer Rouge Says Fighting Goes On in Some Provinces

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, April 24 (NYT).—A Khmer Rouge communiqué issued here today appeared to confirm reports that fighting is continuing in several provincial areas of Cambodia.

The communiqué is dated April 22 and was issued by the Paris mission of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (called GRUNK) the official name of the Khmer Rouge.

On behalf of the GRUNK and its army, called the FUNK, the communiqué declared that the "only course for survival and honor" for all officers, soldiers and militia "in the cities and provincial towns surrounded by the FUNK is to lay down their arms immediately and join the FUNK."

"If they persist in serving the traitorous band which has already collapsed, they will surely be wiped out," the communiqué said.

First Official News

This was the first official news of what is going on inside Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh last Thursday.

The GRUNK normally distributes its information bulletins here dated a few days earlier, presumably reflecting the date on which the bulletins were drafted either at Prince Sihanouk's headquarters in Peking or at their headquarters inside Cambodia.

The communiqué also appealed to "civil servants living in the cities and provincial towns surrounded by FUNK" to stop "serving the band of traitors immediately," leave their offices and join FUNK.

As for all "inhabitants, youths, students, civil servants and patriotic soldiers in some provincial capitals," the communiqué called on them to "mount demonstrations and an insurrection to overthrow the recalcitrants among the province chiefs, municipal chiefs, regional commanders, military subsectors, units and camps, to lay down their arms and join FUNK."

"This has to be done to end the devastating war and to enjoy real peace in the whole country in the shortest time," the communiqué said.

There has been no news through the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, which is sealed off from the rest of the city and has no way of getting information beyond what can be seen through the gates of the embassy compound. Some 550 persons who took refuge

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Lon Nol Buys Hawaii Home

HONOLULU, April 24 (AP). Former Cambodian President Lon Nol plans to live in Hawaii and is buying a four-bedroom, $103,000 house in suburban Hawaii Kai, a U.S. government spokesman said yesterday.

A Secret Service spokesman said agents would protect Lon Nol but would not live in the house.

Lon Nol, 61, came to Hawaii with his wife and five children April 10. He received a physical examination at Tripler Army Hospital and has been staying at Hickam Air Force Base.

Congress Compromise Is Set On Bill for Aid to S. Vietnam

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 24 (IHT). —A compromise bill that provides $327 million in humanitarian and evacuation aid to Vietnam and authorizes limited use of American troops to assist in the withdrawal effort was tentatively approved by House-Senate conferees today.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the conference had agreed to accept a higher House money figure but had also approved the strict Senate *restrictions on use of U.S.* forces to evacuate endangered South Vietnamese.

He told newsmen that the conferees had "decided to make $150 million in new money available for humanitarian purposes and $177 million in funds already authorized but not yet appropriated to finance evacuation plans and humanitarian aid."

He said that the final draft of the compromise would be ready for formal approval tomorrow morning and then would be sent to the full House and Senate.

Leaders of both houses have predicted that a compromise measure would be passed almost immediately.

The major arguments in the conference were, as expected, not so much over the differing money amounts in the Senate and House version but on the restrictions to be placed on use of American troops.

The House measure, which was passed in a 230-187 vote early today, authorized $250 million for mercy aid and $77 million for evacuation. It also gave President Ford relatively wide latitude in his use of American forces to help withdraw endangered South Vietnamese.

In the compromise, the conferees, while accepting the $327-million total approved by the House, authorized a different breakdown in the use of the money for mercy aid and evacuation.

The Senate bill, passed yesterday in a 75-17 vote, provided $150 million for humanitarian aid and another $100 million for evacua-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

President Asks for Calm

Lisbon Alerts Army for Vote Today

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, April 24 (NYT).— Portuguese ground forces began to be placed on alert today in preparation for the election tomorrow of a constituent assembly, the next important phase in a revolution that began a year ago with the overthrow of the old rightist regime.

The country paused today after a strenuous three-week campaign, among 12 parties, that ended last night. Although there was much less violence than had been feared, there was still some anxiety about the voting and President Francisco Costa Gomes today broadcast an appeal for calm.

Social Values

"The calm civic spirit that we all hope for will remind the world that a half century of dictatorship did not destroy the social values of eight centuries of unparalleled history," the President said.

Heavy precautions are being taken, anyway, with troops consigned to barracks except when they vote.

[Five extreme leftist splinter groups closed their campaigns with radio broadcasts calling for armed revolution on May Day, United Press International reported.

[The splinter groups called the election a bourgeois farce and urged workers to overthrow the government.

[Politicians and diplomats did not take the threat seriously since the groups, which consider the Communist party a "social-fascist" organization, have long used extravagant language.]

Military authorities acknowledged that there were not enough *forces to assure security* at all 14,000 polling places and that only the three main metropolitan areas of Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto will be covered. The paramilitary National Guard will assume major responsibility in the rural areas, where perhaps half of the 6 million registered voters live.

The Way to Socialism

The constituent assembly to be elected is to draw up a constitution, but the parties that will compose it have had to agree ahead of time to several years of military rule and the "irrevocable" transformation of Portugal into a Socialist society.

Mr. Costa Gomes, who is a moderate, said that voters should "choose among *authentic* parties that do not bar the way to Socialism and that will maintain the promise of a pluralistic society essential to the exercise of freedom."

At least two parties that are due to get substantial votes tomorrow do not fully subscribe to the dismantling of Portuguese capitalism. These are the centrist Popular Democratic party and the conservative Social Democratic Center.

The Socialist party, which is expected to come in first, does favor a Socialist society but is worried, like the others, about military rule and the influence of the Communist party on it. It has, consequently, been emphasizing "socialism with freedom."

All three groups are under pressure to conform or disappear and are counting on heavy electoral support to be able to withstand the pressure.



Associated Press.

Portuguese President Francisco Costa Gomes speaking to the people yesterday on the eve of national vote.

Saigon Cabinet Quits to Smooth Way for Truce

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 24.—The South Vietnamese Cabinet, which was formed only two weeks ago, resigned last night as urgent efforts continued to organize a government that would be acceptable to the Viet Cong as a negotiating agent in ending the war.

Nearly continuous conferences between newly installed President Tran Van Huong and various political leaders were in progress today. Speculation centered on Lt. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh as a possible premier. But also apparently under consideration is Tran Minh Tiet, a supreme court justice and a political associate of former Premier and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Gen. Minh reportedly turned down an offer to take over as premier "with full powers" and was intent on nothing less than the presidency.

Last month, former President Nguyen Van Thieu announced the removal of his Cabinet, headed by Gen. Tran Thien Khiem, to make way for a "war cabinet." Two weeks ago, Nguyen Ba Can was named as premier and an entirely new cabinet was brought in with him. But the collapse of the military situation then led earlier this week to the resignation of Mr. Thieu himself.

The resignation of Mr. Can's Cabinet was more or less automatic and all resignations were accepted immediately by Mr. Huong.

Scattered Fighting

The military command reported only light and scattered action in the Saigon region and in the Mekong Delta to the south. Small engagements also were reported to the northwest and northeast. The Communists appear to be waiting to see if political moves in Saigon give them what they want without an assault on the capital.

Gen. Minh talked for two hours with Mr. Huong, but they failed to arrive at a formula for a new government, sources said.

After the meeting, Gen. Minh contacted other political, religious and military leaders to get support for his bid to become president. Political sources close to Gen. Minh said each of the groups he met with backed the general's proposals and stepped up their calls for Mr. Huong to resign.

Mr. Huong, who had been vice-president, took over as president Monday night. At that time, it had been expected he would not hold the post long.

Gen. Minh, head of the neutralist "third force," was a leader of the 1963 coup against the late President Ngo Dinh Diem. In recent years, he has served as a rallying point for neutralist, anti-Thieu politicians.

Meanwhile, a "special committee for political affairs," headed by Senate president Tran Van Lam, said that a transfer of power from Mr. Huong to Gen. Minh would be unconstitutional and could be effected only either by a coup d'état or a national referendum.

Scenario For Lam

The followers of Mr. Lam said Mr. Huong should resign, constitutionally leaving his post to the president of the Senate, namely, Mr. Lam. The latter could then, if he chose, appoint Gen. Minh as premier.

But tonight the Viet Cong, in a radio broadcast, clearly rejected any solution other than ascension of Gen. Minh to power. The broadcast specifically rejected any new government that included

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Viet Refugees Go to Guam In U.S. Planes

Four Nations Close Embassies in Saigon

By [illegible] Butterfield

SAIGON, April 24 (NYT).—An estimated 5,000 Vietnamese left Saigon for Guam today aboard U.S. Air Force jet transports as the evacuation of Americans and Vietnamese continued to speed up in the face of an expected Communist take-over.

Only limited advances by the Communists along Saigon's shrinking defense perimeter were reported today, but fear about the city's future intensified.

Pan American World Airways closed its office in Saigon and discontinued its twice-weekly flights to the United States. Most of the other airlines that service Saigon have either already stopped flying here or are about to.

Four embassies closed their doors today and evacuated most of their personnel. The British, West German, Dutch and Thai diplomats spent the morning burning official papers and clearing out the last of their belongings.

About 100 Britons were to leave for Singapore tonight aboard an RAF C-130 transport.

Some Staying

Only the French and Belgians, who both have full diplomatic relations with Hanoi, have indicated they intend to stay indefinitely. The French have reportedly been active both here and in Paris in trying to arrange talks between the Communists and the government.

There are about 1,500 Americans left in Vietnam now, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today. There were about 7,500 here at the end of March, before Saigon came under serious threat.

Embassy officials said they hoped to get the number of Americans down to 500 by the weekend. That is considered a sufficiently low number to allow a speedy evacuation by helicopter if necessary.

According to embassy officials, 5,100 persons, almost all Vietnamese, were evacuated yesterday from Tan Son Nhut Air Base by U.S. Air Force planes headed for Guam. An equal number were said to have been taken out today, most of them aboard C-141 transports that took off every half hour most of the day and night.

Some of the Vietnamese were wives or children of Americans, but many were employees of the defense attaché's office or the embassy who fear reprisal from the Communists for their association with the Americans.

Evacuees Arrive in Guam

AGANA, Guam, April 24 (AP). —The shuttle of military and commercial jetliners continued today, bringing thousands of Vietnamese evacuees to this U.S. territory.

The evacuees, some with children in their arms, came in on jets arriving at Anderson Air Force Base at a rate of one about every 30 minutes. By this morning, about 5,500 people had arrived. Guam officials said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Soames Reported Ready to Quit

BRUSSELS, April 24 (IHT).— Sir Christopher Soames, the commissioner responsible for European Economic Community foreign relations, is reliably reported to be planning to leave his job this fall to resume his political career in Britain.

He has made no secret in recent months of his desire to return. His likely successor is George Thomson, the other British commissioner, who is responsible for the community's regional policy. Mr. Thomson is a Laborite and a former junior minister in the Foreign and Commonwealth Offices.

Thai Border Incident

Cambodia Reds Start 3-Day Victory Fete

BANGKOK, April 24 (AP).—The Khmer Rouge today began three days of mass ceremonies to celebrate their victory and mourn the fallen dead, but there was little news from Cambodia, one week after the fall of Phnom Penh.

In Bangkok, Thailand's top military commander told newsmen that during a border visit today, he saw Thai and Khmer Rouge soldiers exchange shots—fewer than half a dozen—after some Khmer Rouge, who had penetrated 200 yards into Thai territory, fired on a Thai helicopter.

Gen. Kris Sivara said that no one apparently was injured and that he saw the Khmer Rouge run back into Cambodia after the incident in Chanthaburi Province, in eastern Thailand.

Gen. Kris said that to avoid any such incident, he had ordered Thai border forces to use restraint and not to shoot unless the Khmer Rouge entered Thailand, adding, "Cambodia is not our enemy."

Gen. Kris said that other Khmer Rouge troops opened fire on Cambodian Moslems trying to cross the border farther north and killed about 25 of them, while about 400 made it into Aranyaprathet, on the Thai side.

The Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok, said the goals of Cambodia would be democracy, nonalignment and territorial integrity. It proclaimed April 17—the date Phnom Penh fell—as independence day.

Refugees in Thailand

In Thailand, the future of some 5,000 Cambodian refugees remained uncertain. The Thai government, anxious to avoid confrontations with its neighbor, has limited their stay to one month.

The U.S. government has guaranteed Thailand onward passage for about 1,000 Cambodians evacuated from Phnom Penh by the United States. But the U.S. Consulate here said today that no word has yet come from Washington about where the refugees would go or when an evacuation would take place.

Most of the 1,000 refugees live in camps on Utapao Air Force Base, 110 miles south of Bangkok. Western sources said the refugees were in good condition.

Withdrawal in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 24 (AP).—The Laotian coalition government has ordered both Communist-led Pathet Lao and "rightist" troops to withdraw from around two positions north of Vientiane where fighting has been reported this month, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Ouday Souvannavong, said that during a cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to order both sides' forces to withdraw from Dane Suong, 14 miles north of Vientiane, and Phou Koune, 100 miles north of the capital, by Saturday.

A mixed force will be sent by the Joint Committee to Implement the Laos Cease-Fire with orders to prevent further outbreaks in the two areas, Mr. Ouday said.

The Cabinet also ordered South Vietnam to close its embassy in Vientiane and agreed in principle to recognize the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, Mr. Ouday said. Laos has already closed its embassy in Saigon.

In addition, the Cabinet decided to forbid display of the Nationalist Chinese flag and the portrait of the late President Chiang Kai-shek in Laos, Mr. Ouday said. The reason was not given, but apparently it was to avoid offending China.

Khmer Rouge Says Fighting Goes On in Some Provinces

(Continued from Page 1)

there remain in the compound, almost all of them foreigners.

Most of the Cambodians who brought the original total of refugees at the embassy to 1,200 have decided to leave, according to a French Foreign Ministry spokesman here. He said their departure was "free, on both sides." That is, neither the French vice-consul, who is in charge, nor the Khmer Rouge put any pressure on them to leave the compound.

The Khmer Rouge have now allowed some food supplies to be sent into the embassy, the spokesman said. A French plane loaded with foodstuffs is waiting in Bangkok for permission to land in Phnom Penh.

A number of stories about atrocities in Phnom Penh and other parts of Cambodia have been circulating here, but the spokesman said that absolutely nothing of the sort has come in reports to the French Foreign Ministry.

The stories, including one account of a total evacuation of Phnom Penh, destruction of all Western buildings, and the city's complete repopulation by peasants from distant provinces, appear to be coming from Bangkok.

A clandestine radio has been monitored in Bangkok. It carries "black propaganda" and has announced some executions which proved false after checks confirmed that the people named were actually safe and healthy inside the French Embassy compound at Phnom Penh.

Hanoi Charges 'Smother' Bomb: U.S. Denies It

TOKYO, April 24 (AP).—North Vietnam today charged that the Saigon government has used "ultra-lethal asphyxiation bombs" and denounced such an act as "an extremely barbarous crime."

The charge was made in a statement issued by the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo.

The statement said the Saigon government used the lethal weapon in the battle for Xuan Loc, about 38 miles northeast of Saigon, on April 21.

The statement said: "The crime perpetrated by the U.S. and its stooges in using a weapon banned by international law is comparable only to the crimes committed by Hitler war criminals in the past."

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said today that the Pentagon did not know of any weapon that killed solely by asphyxiation.

A Pentagon source explained that to quickly remove oxygen from the atmosphere entails large amounts of heat. He said he knew of no U.S. weapon that could do this without burning the victim.

China Overthrow Is Urged by Yen

TAIPEI, April 24 (AP).—President C.K. Yen yesterday urged Chinese on the mainland to "join hands with the free Chinese" to overthrow the Peking government.

Mr. Yen promised to follow the policies of his predecessor, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who died earlier this month. Gen. Chiang's will called for recovery of the mainland.

"We are determined to fight to the end, not to waver, not to appease or compromise with the Communists," the President's statement said. "Our efforts will never cease until the goal of recovering the lost mainland is reached."



Associated Press.

BUSLOAD OF SORROW—Passengers cling ing to its sides and riding on top, a bus arrived Wednesday at the coastal town of Vung Tau with refugees from Binh Tuy.

Four Embassies in Saigon Close

5,000 Refugees From Vietnam Taken to Guam in U.S. Planes

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they had been told by the State Department to expect about 50,000 evacuees, but some said that 130,000 persons may come within a week.

The 210-square-mile island has a normal population of 110,000.

American evacuees with proper papers were processed almost immediately and sent on to the United States, but the Vietnamese, most without travel papers, were told they might be here six weeks.

Many people arrived with lists of acquaintances in Europe and the United States, often with incomplete addresses and little idea of how to make contact. A woman with a 4-month-old infant and a 2 1/2-year-old boy who left her soldier-husband behind, said she hoped to reach a sister somewhere in America but did not know where she was.

The evacuees are given security checks, a box lunch and then are taken to a World War II barracks complex dubbed "tin city."

Some of the evacuees destined for Guam had been taken first to Clark Air Force Base, in the Phillipines, where early monsoon rains had turned a tent city into a sea of mud. Clark has been dropped as a way station for evacuees, with Guam now designated as their first U.S. landfall. Military authorities said plans are under way to use other Pacific Islands where the United States has bases for stopover points.

Some Land in California

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 24 (NYT).—Two planeloads of employees of the U.S. government and its contractors, accompanied by their Vietnamese dependents, arrived here yesterday. The expected flood of Vietnamese refugees is yet to come.

The manifest for the two flights listed 354 Vietnamese among the 500 passengers. But it was not clear whether that number actually arrived here, since the two flights both stopped over in Honolulu where some passengers left the DC-8 and the 747.

Other flights previously scheduled to arrive here last night and today had been canceled through adjustments caused by the shift of the refugee center from the Philippines to Guam.

Stewardesses Win Protest on Saigon

OAKLAND, Calif., April 24 (UPI).—Eight Trans International Airlines stewardesses who were grounded after refusing to fly into Saigon will be reinstated without loss of pay, TIA President Henry Huff has announced.

Apparently fearing rocket attacks at Tan Son Nhut airport, the eight had refused to board a charter flight last Friday that was scheduled to fly employees of a New York firm out of Saigon.

'War Cabinet' Leaves Power In S. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lam, Mr. Huong or Mr. Huong's defense minister, Gen. Tran Van Don.

The Viet Cong also rejected "any so-called constitutional solution," meaning, presumably, that Mr. Minh must simply be installed in power without any mandate other than his acceptability to the Viet Cong.

The Viet Cong has continued to insist on two basic conditions: the departure of all of the "Thieu clique" and the withdrawal of all "American troops and military advisers disguised as civilians."

A Communist broadcast this afternoon appeared to define the conditions somewhat more closely.

Referring to the Americans, the broadcast denounced President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Ambassador Graham Martin, whose continued presence here they earlier indicated was unacceptable. But the broadcast appeared to stop short of demanding a recall of the entire U.S. Embassy.

In fact, all or nearly all of those Americans working for the embassy's defense attaché's office—the main U.S. group the Viet Cong wants out—left here last night.

Congress Sets Vietnam Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. It also placed strict limits on the use of U.S. troops.

The only limit placed on use of U.S. troops by the House bill was that the evacuation of "such other foreign nationals to whose lives a direct and imminent threat exists" must be incidental to the evacuation of American citizens, their dependents and Vietnamese eligible to immigrate to the United States because of their relationship to American citizens.

In contrast, the Senate measure not only specified that evacuation of Vietnamese must be incidental to withdrawal of Americans but puts strict limits on the number of American troops used and the length of time they may be used. It also restricted their use to areas where military protection is needed to withdraw Americans.

Even when the compromise bill is passed by Congress, the funds won't be available. The measures passed by the House and Senate are authorization bills which allow the money to be spent. To make the money available for spending, Congress must also pass appropriation bills which provide the necessary funds.

The House and Senate bills were passed only after long hours of some of the bitterest debate since the fight to ban American military involvement in Indochina two years ago.

The White House today said that Mr. Ford still wants Congress to approve $722 million in extra military aid for Saigon.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford "still believes the approval of additional military aid would help stabilize the situation and would help bring about a cease-fire or a negotiated settlement."

Asked how this could possibly be reconciled with the President's declaration in his New Orleans speech last night that the Vietnam war "is finished, as far as America is concerned," Mr. Nessen insisted that there was no contradiction.

The press secretary said that in his speech Mr. Ford was calling on the nation "to shift their attention" from Vietnam and instead "get on with the agenda for the future."

UN Aide Says Reds Rationing Food in Danang

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 24 (NYT).—A UN relief representative has reported after a visit to the Communist-controlled South Vietnamese city of Danang that some food rationing has been instituted there because of shortages.

The shortages will reach a danger point, the official said, unless outside assistance is obtained.

The report was made by Alex Casella of the UN High Commission for Refugees after he returned to his base in Hanoi. His findings, cabled to UN headquarters in Geneva, were made public here.

Mr. Casella said that some aid was being provided by foreign governments, mainly the Soviet Union, but that the local authorities had emphasized the need for emergency assistance.

He reported that the Communist authorities in Danang seemed to be distributing available supplies equitably and to the most needy. He said he found conditions there normal, with shops, restaurants and schools open and electricity and other public services functioning.

Frustrated and Losing Hope

Vietnamese in U.S. Struggle In Vain to Rescue Relatives

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP).—On the surface, Thuc Spurlock would seem to have the best of American life: an $80,000 home in Annandale, Va., an attorney husband, two children and a satisfying office-manager job for herself. But the one thing she does not have, she says, is destroying her.

Her family is trapped in what is left of South Vietnam and she so far has been unable to get them out.

"I can't eat or sleep anymore," she said. "At night, I imagine Saigon being burned and my relatives killed and there's nothing I can do. I feel like a dying cancer patient."

Mrs. Spurlock, who met and married an American and came with him to this country in 1967, is one of thousands of Vietnamese here and Americans with Vietnamese ties who are struggling with two governments to get their relatives out of Vietnam before it falls to the Communists.

For many, the struggle means trying to keep abreast of U.S. immigration policy, evacuation efforts and the Saigon government's posture toward mass emigration—three variables that seem to change daily.

"Everywhere I go people say I have their sympathy, but there's nothing they can do," Mrs. Spurlock said. Like others in her situation, she has been on a continuous round of visits to the State Department, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, private airlines and the South Vietnamese Embassy.

"We feel frustrated, but what can a dying man do? You try to grab everyone you can," said Chi Ray of Arlington, Va., who led 30 Vietnamese-American children and their escorts to the White House, Capitol Hill and the State Department to present petitions asking for the evacuation of family members.

"They say they will do everything they can," Mrs. Ray said. "They said they have contingency plans [for evacuation], but it looks like carrying them out will be something else."

Attorney General Edward Levi removed a barrier when he announced that 130,000 Vietnamese, including immediate relatives of Vietnamese here, could come to this country without the normal immigration paperwork.

It was still not clear how they could be evacuated without triggering panic in Saigon, and whether the South Vietnamese government would allow it, in any case.

The State Department has been receiving 400 letters and 200 telephone calls a day from people seeking the evacuation of relatives in Vietnam.

Like most Vietnamese here, Mrs. Spurlock believes her relatives, who live in Saigon, will be killed after a Communist takeover, especially since they have a relative in this country.

Kim Cook of Falls Church, Va., married to an American since 1962, said she receives frantic telephone calls from her four brothers and sisters in Saigon, begging her to get them out. "They say they would be our maid or do anything to come," Mrs. Cook said. Her parents, who are living with her, "are going to pieces, and so am I."

Facilities of UN Offered in Bid for Vietnam Truce

CHICAGO, April 24 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that the facilities of the UN were available for an effort to end the Vietnam fighting and he was making an effort to establish and maintain contact with all sides.

Mr. Waldheim said to members of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, however, that the UN cannot become involved in "conflict situations" without the consent of all parties and their willingness to cooperate with the world organization.

He said that since the January, 1973, Paris peace accords, the UN has been "providing humanitarian assistance wherever and whenever requested. It has persevered in this task despite a military situation which obviously makes it much more difficult to help the victims of the war," he said.

Mr. Waldheim did not mention it, but UN reports said that he sent a special representative, Raymond Aubrac of France, to Hanoi more than a week ago. UN officials refused to comment on published reports that Mr. Aubrac was seeking an immediate cease-fire.

"For reasons beyond the control of the organization," Mr. Waldheim said, "the United Nations has not been effectively involved at any time in the problems of Indochina."

Cambodia Funds Blocked by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—The U.S. Treasury has blocked all financial and commercial transactions with Cambodia by persons subject to American jurisdiction.

In an order approved by the National Security Council, the Treasury also ordered domestic banks to block all Cambodian accounts immediately.

There were about $4 million in short-term assets owned by Cambodians in the United States as of December 1974, plus an unknown amount of real estate, securities and other holdings.

Gang Blows Up Bonn Embassy In Stockholm; Seized It Earlier

(Continued from Page 1)

persons in 1972. The gang also reportedly killed several German policemen.

The gang is named after a woman journalist, Ulrike Meinhof, 40, and a student radical, Andreas Baader, 30. The two, leaders of the gang, are scheduled to go on trial in Stuttgart next month.

Noon Take-Over

The embassy take-over began at noon, when one of the terrorists entered the building and inquired about a passport. When he was told to go to the consular section, four other terrorists burst in with drawn submachine guns and pistols.

The military attaché was brought out three hours later. The terrorists put the blame for the killing on Swedish police, who, they said, did not leave the embassy building "despite repeated requests."

The police had cordoned off a 200-yard "security zone" around the embassy and sharpshooters had entered the ground floor. Ladders had been erected to windows, allowing some trapped employees and diplomats to be evacuated.

About 150 policemen armed with rifles and wearing bullet-proof vests surrounded the embassy and evacuated the nearby embassies of the United States, Britain, Japan and Norway. They also evacuated part of the Swedish radio-and-television complex facing the four-story West German Embassy.

The terrorists threatened to blow up the building with explosives if police tried to storm the structure.

The terrorists fired intermittent volleys of submachine-gun fire from windows at the police below.

The terrorists said that if their demands were not met, they would start executing the hostages one by one.

The terrorists identified themselves as the "Holger Meins Commando," named after a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who died after a hunger strike in a West German jail last November.

Meins was regarded as a chief lieutenant to Mrs. Meinhof and Baader. The day after his death, on Nov. 10, West Berlin's chief judge, Guenther Von Drenkmann, was slain during a kidnapping attempt.

In West Berlin, the city's newly elected assembly president, Peter Lorenz, himself a victim of a kidnapping in February, urged the Bonn government to do everything to save the lives of those being held hostage.

In a statement, Mr. Lorenz asked the Bonn government to work for the speedy release of those being held.

Ambassador Stoecker is married and the father of four sons. His first assignments abroad were on the staff of the German Embassies in Luxembourg and the Vatican. He was consul general in Gothenburg, Sweden, from 1961 to 1968. He was appointed ambassador to Sweden in 1972.

Europe Council Calls for More Aid to Cypriots

STRASBOURG, April 24 (Reuters).—Parliamentarians from the 18-nation Council of Europe today called for more humanitarian aid to Cyprus.

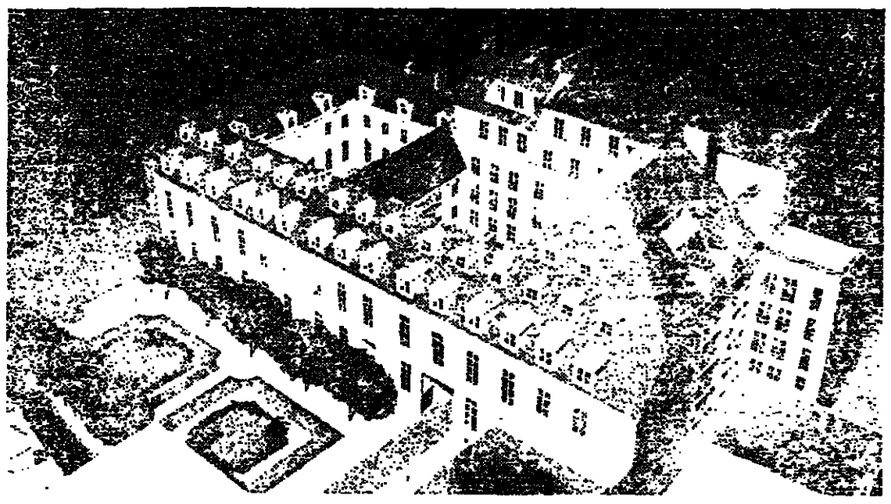
The council's parliamentary assembly approved a Political Affairs Committee resolution that steered clear of taking sides in the conflict, which involves three council members.

The resolution said that the council should act as a mediator to promote direct contacts between Cypriots of Greek and Turkish origin.

Climber Killed in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 24 (AP).—Franze Tegischer, 26, a member of the Austrian climbing expedition on Annapurna, was killed when an avalanche struck the tent in which he was sleeping April 16, the Nepal Foreign Ministry reported.

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nplicating Arms Control

ew Laser Technique Seen mplifying Nuclear Process

By Walter Sullivan

W YORK, April 24 (NYT). laser technique that scien- believe will make it easier to ice nuclear weapons and mercial nuclear power has developed by the Los Ala- N.M., scientific laboratory.

e hitherto secret process mably could be used for cting uranium 235 — a key pe used to produce nuclear gy—from raw uranium more ly and cheaply than methods employed.

e new process may hasten development of cheaper ar power. But it also is ted to complicate efforts to the proliferation of nuclear ons because it would make ble the production of ura- 235 used in such weapons a minimum of technical stication.

New Technique

e process was made public week following the disclosure the new technique had also achieved by scientists in the t Union.

e new process separates the ng forms, or isotopes, of an ent by means of a laser beam tuned precisely to the vibrational frequency characteristic of one such isotope. In this way, it is possible to break that isotope loose from the chemical compound of which it is a part without affecting its almost identical sister isotopes.

Each of the elements, from the lightest, hydrogen, to the heaviest, such as uranium, occurs as isotopes that, for each element, are identical chemically but vary slightly in weight because of differences in the number of neutrons in their nucleus.

The isotope uranium 235, with 235 protons and neutrons in its nucleus, can be used to generate nuclear power or a nuclear explosion.

3 Added Neutrons

Uranium 238, containing three additional neutrons, cannot be so employed.

More than 99 per cent of raw uranium is uranium 238. A major challenge in the original atomic-bomb project was the extraction of the uranium 235.

The account of the new development at Los Alamos makes no mention of attempts to use the new method for uranium separation. Rather, it tells of recent success with isotopes of boron, chlorine and sulphur.

However, the leader of the group, Dr. Paul Robinson, believes that uranium 235 can be extracted with one-hundredth to one-thousandth the energy required under present methoods.

A Complication

This, he told a meeting here on laser technology, could complicate the problem of checking *nuclear proliferation.*

Since all the isotopes of an element react in the same manner chemically, they cannot be separated by chemical means. Instead, their very slight differences in weight or magnetic properties have to be exploited.

In the huge gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., for example, the compound uranium hexafluoride was run through about 3,000 successive stages to produce enough uranium 235 for the *first atomic bomb.* Each stage enriched the product by a factor of only 1.004.

In the Los Alamos work, isotopes of boron, chlorine and sulphur were enriched—in a single stage—by factors of from 5 to 33.

Raw Form

In previous attempts at isotope separation by means of lasers, several steps were needed. A laser generating infrared light tuned to excite vibrations in only one isotope of an element was aimed at a compound containing the element in its raw form.

This raised the isotope to the next higher energy state, whereupon another laser beam, at an ultra-violet wavelength, raised the isotope to a sufficiently high energy level to break it loose from the compound of which it was a part. Those molecules of the compound containing other isotopes of the element were not affected.

In 1973, Dr. Robinson theorized that, if an infrared laser beam were powerful enough, it would do the entire job alone. It is this theory that was proved correct in the experiments at Los Alamos and at the Institute of Spectroscopy in Moscow.

Dr. Robinson said the Moscow scientists had achieved even higher levels of sulphur enrichment than that achieved at Los Alamos.

He reported that sulphur 34 normally costs $1,000 a gram in terms of the energy required for its extraction, whereas the energy cost under the new method is 40 cents a gram. The method would appear applicable to a wide range of situations where isotopes are used for industrial, medical or other purposes—for example, as *tracers of bodily function.*

Y. Official ks FAA to r Concorde

W YORK, April 24 (AP).— York State Attorney Gen- Louis Lefkowitz today term- e supersonic Concorde air- "an expensive, excessively and perhaps hazardous e" and said it should be d from landing at Kennedy rt.

the federal government s to reduce travel time for e passengers, it should pro- funds for the needed rapid- it rail link from Manhattan ennedy airport," Mr. Lefko- said.

testimony for a Federal ion Administration hearing proposal to allow up to Concorde flights a day into edy, he said that more was needed on the environ- tal effects of supersonic sport.

ew Yorkers should not be ex- d to serious noise disturbance harmful airplane emissions rely to allow the airlines to periment with trial SST runs, attorney general said.

Public Hearings

The public hearing at Fort milton, in Brooklyn, was the rd of four scheduled in the on the FAA's draft environ- ntal-impact statement on the posed Concorde flights.

Mr. Lefkowitz took issue with tatement by a British govern- nt representative at one of the lier hearings that the Con- de produces only half the rticulate matter produced by Boeing 747 jumbo jet.

e said the official failed to that the SST emits almost t times more carbon monox- and four times more hydro- on per flight than the 747.

The detrimental aspects of the corde should be evaluated in of the fact that it has only third the passenger capa- of the 747. Based on pas- er load, the Concorde pro- s almost 13 times the amount arbon monoxide as the 747." aid.

ntest at Brown U.

ROVIDENCE, April 24 (AP). ack students, protesting get cutbacks that they said ld make Brown University ier and whiter," seized con- of the Ivy League school's inistration building today. take-over was peaceful, and university officials and em- ees left the building after students moved in.



United Press International.

FORD ON OIL RIG—Workers gathered around President Ford, wearing a gift hard hat *signed by the men,* as *he visited an oil-drilling platform near the* month of the Mississippi River Wednesday. He spent about an hour at the site.

Private Reaction to CIA Project

Russians Angry Sub's Bodies Not Returned

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI). —Soviet diplomats are privately expressing indignation that the bodies or personal effects of Russian seamen brought up by the CIA from a sunken submarine in the Pacific were not returned to next-of-kin.

In separate conversations with *several resident and transient* Russians regarding what impact the CIA's salvage "Operation Jennifer" might have on U.S.-Soviet relations, these points emerged.

● Soviet media have not publicized a word of last summer's operation, although the news was broadcast fully and unjammed last month in Russian by the Voice of America. The reason for the Soviet blackout, according to those interviewed: "It might cause anti-American feeling and harm the process of détente." Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to come to Washington later this year for a meeting with President Ford.

● The Russians had no real criticism of the intelligence operation itself. One said admiringly that it was a "real technological maneuver"—finding and recovering part of the Soviet G-class, nuclear-missile submarine which exploded and went down in almost three miles of water northwest of Hawaii in 1968.

● The Russians unanimously condemned *the disposition of the* bodies of Soviet seamen, which the CIA said it brought up with a salvaged section. "If we had recovered your submarine off Murmansk," one said, "we would have given back the bodies."

They were not satisfied by CIA explanation that some 10 or more bodies of Soviet submariners were reburied with dignity at sea and in strict accordance with the Soviet naval manual. Pictures were taken of the ceremony but they apparently never were sent to Moscow.

The CIA has had a "lid" on Operation Jennifer since the story first was made public March 18 and will not discuss it now.

But Ray Cline, a former CIA deputy director who was in on the top-secret operation from the beginning several years ago, confirmed the burial details.

"You never plan a secret operation without a cover story and a damage-limitation effort," he said several weeks ago. "I remember speaking out about the importance of being fully respectful of the dead.

"If the operation is treated in a noisy and insulting way to the Soviets, they might be forced to make an issue out of it. They might also choose to make an issue out of it to further embarrass the CIA. But my guess is that the Soviets recognize that this kind of operation is normal for a great power, and they are likely to give it low-key treatment, particularly because they are envious of our capability."

California Judge Jails Editor for Shielding Source

FRESNO, Calif., April 24 (AP). —The city editor of the Fresno Bee was sentenced yesterday to an indefinite jail term for refusing to reveal the source of material from a sealed grand jury transcript.

Imposition of the sentence by Judge Denver Peckinpah was suspended until May 23 so an appeal can be filed.

James Bort jr. was found in contempt 17 times Monday for refusing to tell how the newspaper obtained transcript material used in three articles in January. The transcript involved a bribery-conspiracy indictment against Fresno City councilman Marc Stefano.

Also on Monday, three of Mr. Bort's colleagues, managing editor George Gruner and reporters William Patterson and Joe Rosato, were ordered jailed until they purge previous contempt citations by answering questions aimed at disclosing the source.

Imposition of their sentences was also stayed to give the Bee time to appeal on constitutional and other grounds. The four newsmen based their refusals to answer partially on California's "shield law," which aims at protecting *reporters from* having to disclose confidential sources.

Bomb Sent by Mail Kills Israeli Soldier

HERZLIYAH, Israel, April 24 (UPI).—A package bomb mailed from another town in Israel killed a *19-year-old soldier* today, police said.

They said traces of an explosive material manufactured for the Israeli Army and fragments of a letter in Hebrew were found at the scene, a post-office branch in this Tel Aviv suburb.

Hussein in Paris

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived today at Orly international airport on a four-day official visit to France.

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News Analysis

Banana Scandal Last Straw in Honduras

MEXICO CITY, April 24 (AP). —The overthrow of President Oswaldo Lopez Arellano of Honduras had been in the making for some time and the banana scandal just helped things along, according to a high-ranking Honduran military source.

The source said that young officers had been unhappy with the performance of 53-year-old Gen. Lopez and the other older military leaders long before Tuesday's bloodless coup that installed a new military government headed by Col. Juan Alberto Melgar.

Gen. Lopez was implicated this month in the scandal resulting from the admission by United Brands, the U.S. firm that dominates the Honduran banana industry, that it paid a $1.25-million bribe to Honduran officials to get the banana export tax reduced.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the bribe was paid to Gen. Lopez. The President vehemently denied the charge, but a commission named to investigate the scandal said that Gen. Lopez refused to let it examine his foreign bank accounts.

Gen. Lopez came to power in a military coup in 1963, was president in 1969, then headed the armed forces until he seized power again in 1972. The military source said that opposition to him and his associates began developing among the younger officers in 1969 when El Salvador's forces marched several miles into Honduras during a four-day war.

Younger officers who had trained abroad felt that the army was an unprofessional fighting force that needed to be brought up to date. Their discontent reportedly increased after Hurricane Fifi devastated the country last September, killing thousands. The army directed the relief program and there were charges that it was sloppily handled and that some officers stole relief goods.

In December, the young officers forced Gen. Lopez to replace older colonels heading fighting units. In February, they seized control of the 25-member High Military Council and forced the retirement of several pro-Lopez officers.

On March 31, the young officers called Gen. Lopez before them and demanded he resign as chief of the armed forces. He complied, but Tuesday, the High Military Council stripped him of his other post, chief of state.

The new military government apparently intends to lead the country further to the right. It said in a radio broadcast that it would not tolerate "disjointed, anarchist or destructive ideas." The announcement said that private investment, by both Hondurans and foreigners, will be stimulated.

It also said that it would continue a land reform program inaugurated by Gen. Lopez. But political sources in Honduras say that the program has not been advanced aggressively.

Military sources in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, denied that Gen. Lopez was under house arrest, although six soldiers were on guard outside his home.

The official added that Gen. Lopez wanted to retire to private life.

Probe Scheduled

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 24 (NYT).—The new military rulers of Honduras have decided to press an investigation into bribery charges against Gen. Lopez.

Although there have been rumors that Gen. Lopez might be allowed to go into exile, a military spokesman said yesterday that the ousted leader would remain in Honduras until a commission investigating the bribe charges had made its report.

Meanwhile, Col. Melgar Castro, the new chief of state, announced his cabinet, retaining only three members of the ousted regime: the health minister, Enrique Aguilar Paz; the defense minister, Col. Mario Chinchilla, and the telecommunications minister, German Aparicio Velazquez.

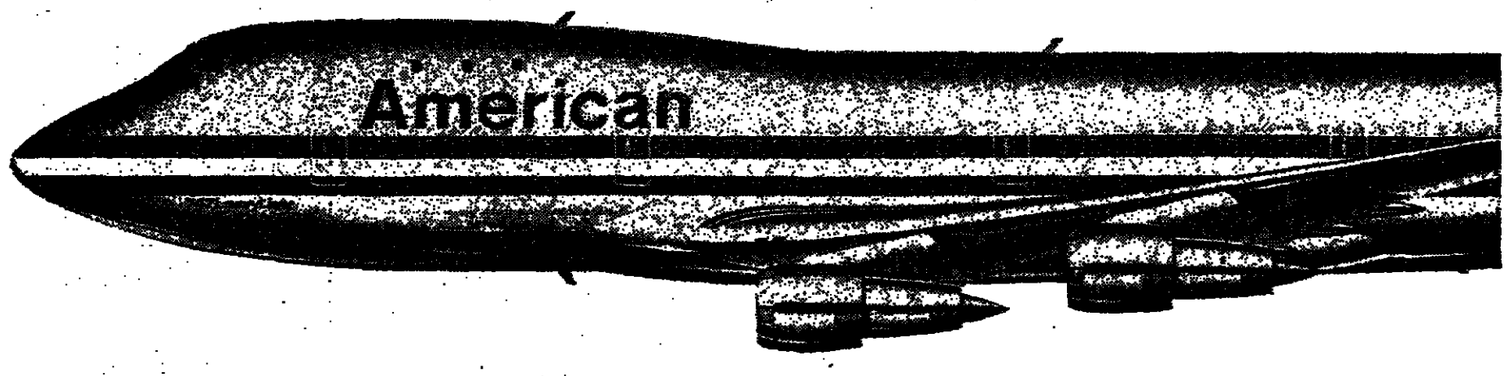
Nixon Friend Fined For Political Gifts

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 24 (UPI).—A federal court judge today imposed a maximum fine of $10,000 on financier C. Arnholt Smith, a friend and financial supporter of former President Nixon, for making illegal corporate campaign contributions.

The judge dismissed three other charges of violating federal campaign laws. A federal jury convicted 76-year-old Smith on March 20 of making two unlawful contributions totaling $4,000 through his Sovereign State Capital Corp. to the unsuccessful 1970 re-election bid of former Republican Sen. George Murphy.

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Rules on Selling, Credit, Labels

EEC Commission to Extend 'Consumer's Bill of Rights'

BRUSSELS, April 24 (AP).—Often criticized as favoring businessmen and neglecting the ordinary man and woman, the European Economic Community is trying to turn over a new leaf with the help of a five-point "consumer's bill of rights."

It would guarantee to the consumer:

- Protection of his health and safety.
- Protection of his economic interests.
- The right to sue for damages.
- Information and education on consumer subjects.
- Representation on groups that help make economic policies.

These guarantees are now effective, at least theoretically, throughout the nine member countries: France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

EEC executives say they have already done quite a lot for the consumer. For example, a directive binds member countries to ban a series of dangerous products from cosmetics

Rules on Cosmetics

Recently the European Commission proposed setting up a list of permissible ingredients to guide cosmetics manufacturers. Though this would help businessmen, officials pointed out that consumers will also benefit if all nine member countries agree to a list. In the bargaining to get agreement among the Nine, some doubtful products would probably be cut off if some governments think they are harmful —even though other governments have tolerated them so far.

The commission has promised that it will draw up proposals this year for directives that would:

- Regulate door-to-door salesmen.
- Set up rules for labeling food and other products, including the dating of perishables and the unit prices of prewrapped goods, so that the housewife can tell at a glance not only when 250 grams of coffee—for example—was packed but also what she is paying per kilo.
- Harmonize rules for consumer credit and installment sales.

In their unanimous resolution, the nine governments pointed out that the idea of a consumer policy is relatively new in Europe.

"It has developed," they said, "in response to the abuses and frustrations arising at times from the increased abundance and complexity of goods and services offered the consumer by an ever-widening market."

They set down as their first principle:

"Goods and services offered to consumers must be such that under normal or foreseeable conditions of use, they present no risk to the health or safety of consumers.

"There should be quick and simple procedures for withdrawing them from the market in the event of their presenting such risks."

They set up a series of priorities for action, headed by foods, cosmetics, detergents, utensils, consumer durable goods, cars, textiles and toys. They called for protection against one-sided contracts that unfairly deprive the consumer of essential rights, against demands that goods be paid for that the consumer has never ordered and against high-pressure sales methods in general.

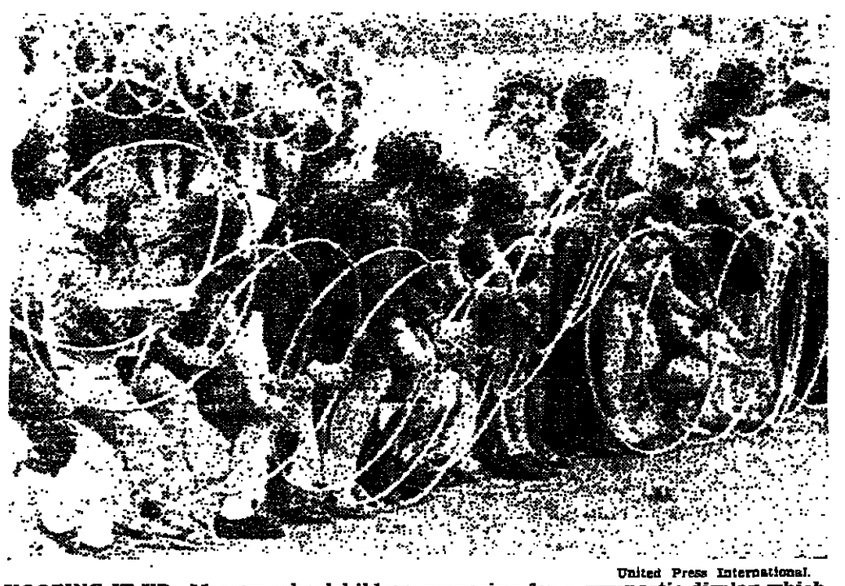
Valid Advertising

"No form of advertising—visual or aural—should mislead the potential buyer," the resolution said. "An advertiser in any medium should be able to justify, by appropriate means, the validity of any claim he makes.

"All information provided on labels at the point of sale or in advertisements must be accurate."

It added that the EEC has already helped consumers by:

- Easing the flow of goods across national boundaries, thus providing a broader and more regular supply of products.
- Enforcing anti-trust rules to break down price-fixing and other monopoly practices.
- Harmonizing laws on a wide variety of products, including food dyes and preservatives, additives to cattle feeds, patent medicines, detergents, crystal glass, weighing machines, electrical equipment and automobiles.



United Press International.

HOOPING IT UP—Moscow schoolchildren preparing for a gymnastic display which they will present during May Day festivities and parade in city's Red Square.

India Plans New Satellite In Two Years

NEW DELHI, April 24 (AP).—Buoyed by the initial success of its first satellite, India plans to orbit another spacecraft with the help of the Soviet Union in about two years, the head of the Indian space agency announced today.

Prof. Satish Dhawan said that scientists have already built the second satellite, which was designed as a standby for the first 800-pound instrument launched by the Soviet Union Saturday.

But he said, "It will take a couple of years" to modify the second satellite to enable it to carry out new experiments dealing with the survey of the earth's resources, a project he described as beneficial to India's national development.

The first satellite's experiments dealt only with studies of the earth's outer atmosphere and radiation from the sun and celestial bodies.

Prof. Dhawan, who received his doctorate degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1951, spoke to newsmen after returning from Moscow, where he watched the launching of the first satellite, now circling the earth every 96.41 minutes.

Prof. Dhawan said that the Soviet Union would launch India's second satellite with the backup rocket it had built for use in orbiting the first spacecraft if the primary rocket had failed.

The scientist said again that India hoped to launch its own satellites by 1978, when its first launcher vehicle is due to be ready. He said that India has no plans to send men into space.

"We are planning to use space science and technology for national development," he said. "This satellite is a first step, but an extremely important first step.

"We have just made a beginning. Our program will remain for a long time to come very modest compared to others," he added.

Prof. Dhawan said that all systems aboard the first satellite were functioning normally and that ground stations in India and the Soviet Union, plus one operated by France in French Guiana, were picking up useful data.

Aid Programs Ended

Israeli Aides See Little Chance Of Renewing Black Africa Tie

By Richard Homan

TEL AVIV, April 24 (WP).—Israeli officials have concluded that there is little likelihood in the foreseeable future of repairing relations with black Africa, where a two-decade program of technical cooperation disintegrated after ruptures of diplomatic ties by African states in 1972 and at the time of the October 1973 war.

Since breaking diplomatic relations, several of the African nations reportedly have indirectly attempted to get Israel to resume its technical assistance on an unofficial basis, according to Israeli government sources, but Israel has insisted that full ties be re-established first.

During Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East mission last month, according to officials in Jerusalem, Israel unsuccessfully sought Egypt's assistance in restoring ties with African nations.

In 1971, Israel had diplomatic relations with 28 African nations and small but productive technical cooperation programs in nearly all of them. In 1972, Uganda, after a visit to Libya by President Idi Amin, broke relations with Israel and, as a result of further Arab pressure, four other nations followed suit within a few weeks. At the time of the October 1973 war, 19 African states severed ties with Israel.

Now only Malawi, the island republic of Mauritius and two small black enclaves in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, retain diplomatic ties with Israel, in addition to white-ruled South Africa.

"It's all in disarray," an Israeli official said. "Some would be very happy to restore relations with us, but they're afraid."

Israel's trade with black Africa, which has never surpassed $50 million a year, has increased slightly in the last two years—a sign, Israeli officials say, that black Africa wants to maintain good indirect ties.

"And El Al flies to South Africa via Nairobi—something that is possible only because of Jomo Kenyatta's deep friendship for Israel," an official said. Kenya was one of the last African nations to sever ties.

Israel's budget for international cooperation programs, which reached $7 million in 1971, has dropped to $4 million this year. Attention is now focused on developing Latin American and Southeast Asian nations that, despite their anti-Israeli stands at the United Nations, have maintained friendly ties with Israel.

In the 20 years since it began foreign assistance, Israel has carried out a wide array of programs throughout the world. It has helped African nations establish agricultural extension programs, set up tax systems, irrigate and cultivate deserts, initiate community development projects and fight blindness and malnutrition.

Guaranteeing Their Existence

Israelis Unmoved by Soviet Pledge

TEL AVIV, April 24 (Reuters).—Israeli commentators saw little new today in a Soviet offer of guarantees for Israel's existence in return for withdrawals from Arab territories.

But the offer, made by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at a dinner for visiting Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam in Moscow last night, deserved examination even if it did not inspire confidence, the influential newspaper Maariv said.

No official reaction to Mr. Gromyko's speech was expected.

Radio and newspaper commentators said that the promise of guarantees to Israel was interesting principally because it was made at a dinner for the foreign minister of a relatively hard-line Arab state.

UN Resolution

Observers said that Mr. Gromyko's statement was based on Soviet support for the two main elements of the 1967 United Nations resolution on the Middle East: the demand for Israeli withdrawal and the territorial integrity and independence of all states in the region.

The Soviet Union has always implicitly offered guarantees to Israel in backing this resolution, political experts said. Mr. Gromyko's speech simply gave added force and firmer shape to this principle, they added.

Maariv said that Mr. Gromyko's comments were "a clear signal" that the Soviet Union was aware of the present crisis in relations between Israel and the United States over the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace mission.

"Moscow has offered an alternative. If the Soviet Union does not inspire our enthusiastic reaction or deep confidence, it still deserves examination and a testing out of the political options which it contains," Maariv said.

A radio commentator noted that Mr. Gromyko's offer followed the recent visit by two unofficial emissaries here who are believed to have sounded out the Israelis on gradually normalizing relations between the two countries. Moscow broke off diplomatic links during the 1967 war.

Meanwhile, the Israeli press concurred today that there was still no real thaw in relations between Israel and the United States, despite Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's statement on returning from Washington Tuesday that a dialogue had been resumed.

On the contrary, Maariv said, the Americans possibly saw Mr. Allon's trip as an indication that the Israelis had lost their composure and, therefore, intended to increase pressure on Israel to make further concessions to the Arabs before resuming normal arms supplies.

The Jerusalem Post said that no one could doubt the seriousness of the divergence between the two countries, which was probably accentuated by U.S. disappointment over the setback in Indochina.

Palestinians: No Comment

BEIRUT, April 24.—Palestinian leaders declined to comment today on Mr. Gromyko's pledge last night to give "strict guarantees" of Israel's existence.

The Soviet promise runs counter to the basic goal of the Palestinian movements of establishing their own state in what is now Israel.

Moscow has been an outspoken champion of the Palestinian cause, but Mr. Gromyko's statement for the first time officially spelled out a policy at variance with the Palestinians' ultimate objective.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization met today in Damascus, primarily to discuss chairman Yassir Arafat's forthcoming trip to Moscow. Before he left Beirut for Damascus, Mr. Arafat received Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov, who handed him what was described by Palestinian sources as an important message from the Soviet leadership.

The contents of the message were not known, but it was thought likely here that they elaborated on Mr. Gromyko's public remarks.

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Associated Press.

TALKS IN TEHRAN—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat being greeted by the Shah at the start of yesterday's session.

Shah Reaffirms Iran Support For Sadat's Policy on Israel

TEHRAN, April 24 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran today reaffirmed his support for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's policy in the Middle East and said that Israel should withdraw from all Arab lands it has occupied since the 1967 war.

The Shah announced his support of Mr. Sadat's policies at an airport news conference before the Egyptian leader ended his 24-hour visit, during which he conferred with the Shah. Mr. Sadat arrived back in Cairo this evening.

Mr. Sadat said Egypt would respect Israel's territorial integrity if Israel agreed to give up the Arab land it occupies.

Mr. Sadat said he supported a statement made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last night in which the Soviet Union offered to guarantee the right of independent existence of all Middle Eastern states, including Israel, "under an appropriate agreement".

Withdrawal Urged

"I quite agree with this statement," he said, "but Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories."

"The time is ripe for final discussion toward the resolution of all these [Mideast] problems," Mr. Sadat said. "The 1967 borders must be recognized and that means that Israel must withdraw from those occupied lands. The Middle East situation is extremely explosive—let us hope we can defuse this in the near future."

The Shah said: "It is regular common sense that you cannot occupy other people's land by force. We are supporting the policy of President Sadat because it is based on wisdom and righteousness."

Earlier, Mr. Sadat and the Shah "discussed all subjects, ranging from the Arab-Israeli conflict to bilateral relations between Iran and Egypt," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat arrived here yesterday from Saudi Arabia, where he and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad held two days of talks arranged by King Khaled. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad pledged to set up a committee to coordinate their war and peace strategy.

Iran is Israel's primary supplier of foreign oil. The Shah has said that he does not intend to use the oil to put political pressure on Israel.

Ceausescu Visits Assad

DAMASCUS, April 24 (UPI).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived today on an unannounced visit and was greeted by President Assad, government sources said.

The sources said the Presidents will hold talks on the Middle East situation and the outcome of a tour of Arab nations which Mr. Ceausescu recently made.

Mr. Ceausescu will go to Cairo tomorrow.

Britain to Tally EEC Referendum On Regional Basis

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Britain's House of Commons voted last night to tally the votes in the June 5 referendum on retaining Common Market membership on a regional basis.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government had wanted only a national count, but the House of Commons voted, 270 to 153, in favor of an additional count by counties or regions.

The breakdown will show how voters feel in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Geneva Sea Law Conference Bogs Down; Stalemate Feared

GENEVA, April 24 (Reuters).—The United Nations' Law of the Sea Conference seems bogged down at the moment and delegates are warning of a stalemate unless more progress is made.

After five weeks of intense private discussions in Geneva, delegates held their first extensive public debate last weekend, assessing their work to date. The near-unanimous verdict was that things are not going well.

Only three weeks of the Geneva phase of the conference are left. Delegates from about 140 nations, who are attending what is one of the largest plenipotentiary conferences ever held, have not even been able to agree on the timing of the next session or on the precise negotiating process to be followed here.

A 10-week phase of the conference was held in Caracas last year and the delegates eventually will return to Venezuela to sign a treaty.

Vast Implications

The political and economic implications of this conference are vast. Delegates had hoped that by the end of the Geneva phase, they would have reached agreement on important elements of a package deal which would form a comprehensive treaty governing the use, exploitation and exploration of the world's oceans, which form 71 per cent of the earth's surface.

The conference president, Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, has urged delegates to step up the negotiating momentum, "so that we can leave here with something other than our personal effects and our memories."

Mr. Amerasinghe has proposed that the chairmen of the three principal committees each prepare a single negotiating text covering all items before their committee, to be used as a basis for bargaining.

Joint Ventures

In an evaluation of progress, he said there were some hopeful signs, noting that the committee dealing with the establishment of an international seabed authority had identified two types of joint ventures in which this body would cooperate with outside interests.

These ventures would involve either contracts signed between the authority and a state, or a private organization, or control by the authority through equity participation. This is a key issue at the conference in view of the treasures of mineral-bearing nodules found on the seabed.

Informal meetings of the committee dealing with the environment, marine research and technology have approved texts on environmental monitoring and standards governing marine pollution from land-based sources.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's special envoy to the talks, Bernardo Zuleta, has also reported general agreement among delegates that territorial seas and economic zones should measure 12 and 200 nautical miles respectively, from the shorelines of coastal states.

But the committee that has been assigned 15 of the 24 items before the conference, and which is handling general aspects of sea law, has reached accord on no major issue, Mr. Amerasinghe said.

Delegates have warned that if insufficient progress is made at Geneva, the danger of unilateral action by some states will be considerably increased.

Warning by Cousteau

GENEVA, April 24 (UPI).—The world's oceans will be dead in 50 years unless something is done about pollution and over-fishing, undersea explorer Jacques Cousteau said today.

There has been a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent in ocean life in the past 25 years, he said. Offshore oil, he said, will be exhausted in 25 years.

Mr. Cousteau said 72 million tons of fish are being caught annually, which represents "vast over-fishing." The tolerable rate would be 35 to 40 million tons, he said.

He called on the UN Law of the Sea Conference to set up an international authority to control exploitation of ocean resources and share them between all nations.

Arab Panel Acts In River Dispute

CAIRO, April 24 (UPI).—The Arab League Council has unanimously approved a resolution calling for the formation of a technical committee to resolve the Euphrates River dispute between Syria and Iraq.

The nine-nation committee, including delegates from the two rival countries, will be formed "at the highest level" and meet Saturday at the league's headquarters here.

Iraq has charged that Syria is withholding the Euphrates River water it needs for irrigation.

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American Is Held By Finns as Spy

HELSINKI, April 24 (Reuters).—A 24-year-old American, Lee Gunnar Haglund, has been arrested by Finnish secret police on espionage charges, the Interior Ministry said here.

Ministry sources said Mr. Haglund, from Portland, Ore., who is of Finnish extraction, would appear in court Tuesday. The hearing will be closed.

Press reports today quoted unofficial sources as saying Mr. Haglund was arrested some weeks ago on his way to a meeting with a Soviet diplomat.

Obituaries

Bishop Walls, 80; Ex-Leader Of Black Methodist Church

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP).—Bishop William Walls, 80, retired spiritual leader and elder statesman of the million-member African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died here yesterday of a kidney ailment.

A resident of Yonkers, N.Y. he was born in Chimney Rock, N.C. He was ordained at the age of 14 at the church's Hopkins Chapel, in Asheville, N.C.

The bishop was a graduate of Livingstone College and Hood Theological Seminary, in Salisbury, N.C. He also studied at Union Theological Seminary here.

Speaking last spring at a news conference marking publication of his book about the church, Bishop Walls said black churches "are trying too hard to emulate the world of politics."

"There's too much self-seeking and not enough devotion," he said. "We should mix in politics, but only to purify it. Let's conquer politics, but not be conquered by it."

The A.M.E. Zion Church is the country's second-largest black Methodist denomination, after the 1.5-million-member African Methodist Episcopal Church.

John W. McGovern

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—John W. McGovern, 79, former president of the United States Rubber Co., who left that post to become president of the National Association of Manufacturers, died yesterday in Good Samaritan Hospital, Palm Beach, Fla.

The Right Rev. Ronald Hall

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—The Right Rev. Ronald Hall, 85, Anglican bishop of Hong Kong from 1933 to 1966 and the first man to ordain a woman priest in the Anglican Church, died Tuesday. In 1944, Dr. Hall provoked an outcry throughout the church when he ordained Deaconess Lei Timoi.

Mary Alice Newton

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 24 (AP).—Mary Alice Newton 107, a retired nurse who served with Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War, died Tuesday. Mrs. Newton was in Alaska during the gold-rush years and lived near San Francisco during the 1906 earthquake.

Peter Reynolds

SYDNEY, April 24 (AP).—British actor Peter Reynolds, 50, died in an apartment fire early yesterday. He had appeared in 25 movies in Britain before moving to Australia in 1969. He later played in Australian television serials.

William Hartnell

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—William Hartnell, 67, character actor known for tough movie roles and later as the original "Dr. Who" of a television series, died today.

No Face—No Value, Is Reaction Of Some Papuans to New Money

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, April 24 (UPI).—Some Papua natives shun New Guinea's new money because there are no human faces on any of the coins and notes, according to government officials.

According to native tradition, money that does not carry the face of a leader or ancestor has no "power."

Government officers have gone to the coastal community of Saidor to organize a currency education campaign.

The new coins and notes, gradually being substituted for Australian money as the South Pacific territory moves toward independence, are the first circulated in Papua-New Guinea that do not carry human portraits.

Although Papua-New Guinea is expected to seek membership in the British Commonwealth, the new coins show the country's national crest instead of a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The reverse side shows fish and birds.

The new bank notes have designs of art objects and things that served as items of exchange in the territory's tribal society.

Schlesinger Said To Pledge Israel Ongoing Support

WASHINGTON, April 24 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has assured Israel that the Ford administration's current reassessment of its Middle East policies will not diminish continued American support for Israel's security.

In a two-hour session early Tuesday evening with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, Mr. Schlesinger reportedly reaffirmed what he had already said publicly—that the United States continues to have as an objective the security of Israel."

Reports of the meeting circulated among Israeli supporters yesterday and served to ease their concern about the administration's freeze on new military aid commitments to Israel pending the conclusion of the policy reassessment.

The review, in the form of a national security study memorandum, is due to be concluded by the end of this month or early next month. The principal focus is said to be on developing a new American diplomatic strategy for coping with the situation that resulted from the collapse of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomatic efforts in the Middle East.

El Al Pilots Declare Israeli Airport Unsafe

TEL AVIV, April 24 (UPI).—Israeli pilots have charged that Ben-Gurion Airport is not safe enough for passenger travel.

In a letter to the management of the country's only international airport, El Al's chief safety officer, Oded Abravenel, said there have been a number of near-accidents recently.

ETA Suspect Slain in Spain Amid Political, Labor Strife

MADRID, April 24 (UPI).—New violence flared today in the Basque region where police looking for the slayers of a policeman shot and killed a political suspect in a San Sebastian street.

The national news agency Cifra said another suspect was arrested and a policeman injured in what was described as a gunfight between police and two men resisting arrest.

In other parts of Spain, strikes shut down several industrial plants, ending a lull that had followed last winter's big industrial stoppages. In Barcelona, police last night dispersed several thousand soccer fans who demonstrated against the government after the local team had lost a game.

Slaying in Bilbao

The San Sebastian gunfight occurred as police were combing the suburbs for the slayers of an assistant police inspector shot to death in a Bilbao street two days ago.

The policeman's death was the fourth such slaying in the Basque country in four months. Police have blamed the killings on ETA, the guerrilla arm of Basque separatists.

Police identified the man killed today as Miguel Gardoqui and said both he and the arrested companion were members of ETA. Mr. Gardoqui's death brought the number of alleged ETA members killed in gunfights with police in the past 12 months to five. Police casualties since 1966 total 14 dead and many wounded.

One of the incidents in labor strife was reported at Valladolid, where the situation has been tense ever since the government shut down the local university two months ago to end "subversive" student action. About 2,000 auto workers occupied parts of the Fasa-Renault plant yesterday. They vowed to hold out until management reinstates 37 of their colleagues who were fired as strike agitators.

Police at Plant

Police ringed the plant, but have not taken any other action so far. The plant was shut down and its work force of 7,000 locked out earlier this week because of recurring wildcat strikes.

Several thousand construction workers have also been on strike in Valladolid.

In Madrid, the Robert Bosch Co. closed down its electrical equipment plant and locked out the work force of about 1,000 as a retaliation for a strike.

Strikes are illegal in Spain. But government spokesmen have said that a law making certain types of nonpolitical strikes legal might be drawn up shortly.

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ATER IN PARIS

Marivaux's 248-Year-Old Flop Makes a Hit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 24 (IHT).—The Comédie Française has made a 248-year-old flop, "L'Ile de la Raison," by Marivaux. In printed form, the play set salons chuckling during spring and summer of 1727; was fashionable in elite circles to read the play aloud to one's friends. The following September the Comédie Française, eager to profit from the comedy's vogue, revived it, but was unable to make it work. Its bizarre staging demands "L'Ile de la Raison" flopped. Since then, it has lost its drawing-power, its popularity, too, and it has been left in cold storage for more than two centuries.

Time has not dimmed the brilliance of this long-neglected comedy, inspired by "Gulliver's Travels" and perhaps Montesquieu's "Les Lettres Persanes," it takes place on an island where a perfect physical stature is determined by his—or her—reason. The natives are all rational beings and of normal size. But eight Europeans who are brought to the tropical isle—it is never explained how—have shrunk to Lilliputian proportions. It is the aim of the islanders to cure their tiny captives of their childish prejudices and eccentricities and to restore them to human size. Six of the Europeans are rid of their follies and grow up, but the other two—the poet and the philosopher—prove hopelessly and comically retarded. The philosopher, it is supposed, is a caricature of Voltaire, but in the present revival it is Georges Chamarat as the poet, huddled with his inkwell and quill pen, who appears the more Voltairean.

The transformations, easily accepted in a reading of the text, present a problem in the theater. They are the stuff for an animated cartoon. Jean-Louis Thamin's production at the Comédie Française solves them with ingenuity. The Europeans are confined to kiddie-cars until their reasoning powers develop sufficiently. Then they spring from their carriages and diapers to assume full size.

The entire production—brightened by a spirited ensemble performance and Françoise Darne's fanciful decor and costuming—suggests a nursery fable told by a cynical wit. The dialogue has sparkle; ideas are tossed about with refined nonchalance, while the malice, though sharp, is never of Swift's profound bitterness. Somewhat belatedly the Comédie Française has discovered the method of staging this delightful fantasy of Marivaux.

* * *

Bernard Shaw's comedy of Christianity in conflict with ancient Rome, "Androcles and the Lion," written in 1911, newly translated by Jacques Deboucy, is at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien.

It was partially Shaw's purpose to ridicule the gaudy and pompous Biblical spectacles that held the British stage: "Quo Vadis?," "The Sign of the Cross" and "Ben Hur." At the TEP Guy Rétoré has mounted it to mock the Biblical movie epics of Cecil B. de Mille and his imitators. This embroidering may be facile, but it is funny and it does not overshadow the main attraction.

This beguiling comedy about a timid tailor, won to the Christian creed, and sentenced with his fellow converts to be fed to the lions of the imperial circus, not only once more reveals the wit and wisdom of Shaw—and his graceful play with dialectics—but also his vast knowledge of theatrical trickery.

Philippe Avron as the meek, pure spirit, Claude Brosset who must fight to hold his temper and Pierre Byland—without mask—as the lion suit their assignments admirably. Claude Evrard's emperor is more Alcazar cabaret artist than Shavian interpreter, but he gets many a laugh. "Androcles and the Lion" continues to provide entertaining fare.

* * *

The 1975 gala of L'Union des Artistes (which will take place on May 23 at midnight under the Bouglione big top on the Champ de Mars) will have as its theme Franco-American friendship in tribute to the bicentennial of American independence. It is being presented under the patronage of the U.S. Ambassador to France, Kenneth Rush.

Hawaiian dancers and a New Orleans jazz band will be among the American contributions; Lauren Bacall and Fred Astaire are among the invited guests. Ingrid Bergman will preside and Jane Birkin and Jean-Claude Brialy (the latter as ring master) will present the show. Leslie Caron, Romy Schneider, Marlène Jobert, Thierry Le Luron, Jacques Martin, Francis Perrin, Line Renaud, Régine Crespin, Sydne Rome and Michel Serrault will participate. The veteran motion picture director Jean Renoir, now 80, will be honored with the showing of an excerpt from "La Grande Illusion."

This is the 43d such gala, organized to benefit retired theatrical artists in need. Tickets are available at the Union des Artistes, 7 Rue Henri Rochefort, Paris 17.

* * *

To observe the centenary of Raymond Duncan's birth, a group of artists under the direction of Aia Bertrand, with the assistance of Pierre Merle, are planning a show Monday at the Théâtre du Châtelet. Called "A Hundred Years of Life in 100 Minutes of Spectacle," the program is being presented with the participation of René Heron de Villefosse, Thierry Maulnier, Marc de La Roche, Pierre Tchernia and Georges Lourier. Tickets are available at the Academy Raymond Duncan, 31 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, where an exhibition of Duncan's paintings, sculptures and art objects is currently on view.



Marivaux whose printed version of "Ile de la Raison" was the rage in 18th-century *salons* but flopped when staged.

S. Entertainment:

Jackson Scores in Film, Play

YORK, April 24 (IHT).—s is how critics for The rk Times rate new films ge productions:

Plays

a Gabier," in Britain's Shakespeare Company's oduction, "began life in s earlier this season, apn Los Angeles and Tues- it opened at the National in Washington, on its me to its London pre- writes Clive Barnes. The on is a "beautiful and g rethinking of this mod- sic and could be a land- or English-speaking ver- f Ibsen." Barnes says. ne is aware of the humor , and most productions teer clear of laughs. The s of this new staging is on the contrary, tries toward them . . . Trevor izes every opportunity to p Ibsen's satirical, malev- humor until the final f tragic irony comes with death," Barnes says. "At rm center of any 'Hedda' and Hedda herself, and in conception and Glenda 's portrayal, she is an ettable, all but unfore- harpy. But if to un- *nd is to forgive, then this a must be forgiven, for few* ayals of the role can been so dense, complex and yet, t, comprehensible," the critic The rest of the cast, he offers Miss Jackson the per- ensemble for her perfor- e.

Films

e Maids," by Jean Genet, e latest offering of the can Film Theater. Vincent says: "The film is a fine, recording of what seems to been a smashing theater nance of the play in Lon- When Madame (Vivien ant) leaves the house her aids Solange (Glenda Jack- nd Claire (Susannah York) an elaborate ritual in one takes the place of Madame and the other plays the maid who is not herself. Director Christopher Miles attempts to "open up" the play for the screen with shots of the Paris Ritz, which "literalizes" the piece somewhat. However this does not diminish the impact of the "sado-masochistic relationship" that binds the three characters together, nor the *"furious interplay" between the* maids, which carries the film. The cast misses "none of the sometimes caustic, sometimes matter-of-fact humor . . . which is essential to Genet's work and to this film."



Keystone.

Glenda Jackson

"Ten Little Indians," the latest remake of the Agatha Christie thriller, looks like a "movie deal, the kind that gets put together over drinks at the Carlton Hotel bar during the Cannes Film Festival," Vincent Canby reports. Calling it an "international movie mess," Canby says it's the sort of film that "damages the reputations of everyone connected with it." That includes Charles Aznavour, Richard Attenborough, Stéphane Audran, Oliver Reed and director Peter Collinson, "who has made some bad movies in the past *but nothing to compare" with* this one. For reasons that Canby suspects has something to do with financing, the locale has been changed from England to what the production notes call "the fabulous Shah Abbas Hotel" in Isfahan, Iran.

Arab Cultural Accord

ABU DHABI, April 24 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have signed an agreement on cultural and educational cooperation, an official announcement said.

SHARPS & FLATS

Ray Charles and his show will be in Brussels April 27 at the Palais des Beaux-Arts at 8 p.m. and in Frankfurt April 29 at the Jahrhunderthalle, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—Ella Fitzgerald is the featured attraction at Ronnie Scott's, two shows nightly. She will be followed on April 28 by trumpeter Charles Tolliver, Music Inc. and the Ronnie Scott trio. The "Black Mikado," an all-black version of the Gilbert and Sullivan classic, is at the Cambridge Theatre with Michael Denison, Valentine Pringle, Floella Benjamin and Anita Tucker in the cast.

* * *

Helen Reddy will be in Southport, England, April 25, and then gives two concerts in London April 27 at the Royal Theatre, Drury Lane.

* * *

GENEVA—Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis will be at the Popcorn Jazz Club April 25 and 26.

* * *

Donovan will be in Munich on April 27 at the Kongressal des Deutschen Museums at 8 p.m. and the next night in Frankfurt at the Jahrhunderthalle, also at 8 p.m.

* * *

MUNICH—Stride-pianist Joe Turner will be at the Allotria nightly from April 27 through May 3.

* * *

PARIS—Mal Waldron will be at the Nouveau Carré April 26 at 9 p.m. The Rubettes are to give a matinee (4 p.m.) at the Olympia on April 30. The Evan Chandlee group with Joseph Dejean will be at the Théâtre Mouffetard April 28 at 8:30 p.m. Guitarist Jimmy Gourley is appearing nightly at the Caveau de la Montagne. And on April 26 in *the Paris suburb of Epinay-sur-*Seine, the Golden Gate Quartet is giving a concert at 8 p.m. in the Eglise St. Patrice.

* * *

AMSTERDAM — Saxophonist Steve Lacy, 10 other musicians and dancer Harry Sheppard are appearing in the play "Garden Variety" at the Bim-House on April 25.

* * *

HAMBURG—Singer Vera Love is appearing at the Dennis Swing Club April 25 and 26.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Somebody Done Somebody Wrong" by B.J. Thomas; and in Britain, "Bye Bye Baby" by the Bay City Rollers, for the seventh consecutive week.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

MUSIC IN LONDON

Ferreting Out Failures For Ravel's Centenary

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 24 (IHT).—A posthumous hazard of acknowledged greatness for composers—and for writers, painters and sculptors, too—is that one's centenary is certain to find zealous celebrants combing the archives in search of less familiar, preferably utterly unknown, works.

It may be doubted that Maurice Ravel, if his spirit was in attendance at last night's Ravel centenary concert in Queen Elizabeth Hall, would have been reminded happily of the two cantatas, "Myrrha" and "Alcyone," that he submitted—unsuccessfully—for the Prix de Rome in 1901 and 1902. Nor would the orchestrations he made of excerpts from Schumann's "Carnival" for Nijinsky in 1914 have brightened his evening, well performed as everything was by Eliane Lublin, Richard Lewis and the New Philharmonia Orchestra under Marius Constant.

But the concert, given in the framework of the current English Bach Festival (which needs urgently to be renamed), was not without its instructive rewards. It began with the "Ouverture de Féerie" from an uncompleted opera "Shéhérazade" (not to be confused with the fine song cycle of the same title), dating from 1898, an earlier work, in other words, than the two pretty dreadful cantatas. It is ill made and overlong, but the very first measures offer a striking forecast of "Daphnis et Chloë" (1909-11). This was unmistakably Ravel.

It left one wondering about the cantatas and the public scandal that attended Ravel's failure even to qualify for the competition in 1905, leading to the resignation of Théodore Dubois as director of the Conservatoire. Ravel was already an established composer. The "Pavane" dates from 1899, the "Jeux d'Eau" from 1901 and the "Sonatine" from 1903. The overture shows him already writing vividly characteristic music as early as 1898. Of this individuality there is, in the two 25-minute cantatas, hardly a trace.

The subjects were, of course, assigned, and they were dull, classical stuff. It is easy to imagine Ravel's distaste for the task (he must have wished ardently to go to Rome), and it is tempting to guess that he wrote with an ear to the presumed tastes and prejudices of the villainous jury. What the jury got was expertly warmed-over Massenet and, with the exception of a richly scored orchestral interlude in "Alcyone," no Ravel.

One was left cheering the villain until, at the close of the concert, the marvelous "Rhapsodie Espagnole" (1907) left us all cheering the centenarian hero.

ARTS AGENDA

Aaron Copland's "Appalachian Spring," in the original chamber orchestra version, and No. 4 of Mendelssohn's early string symphonies are on the program of the Hainsworth Orchestra April 26 at the Salle Cortot in Paris. Bach's fifth Brandenburg Concerto and Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 23 complete the program, conducted by F.-X. Gernigon and with Daniel Blumenthal as piano soloist.

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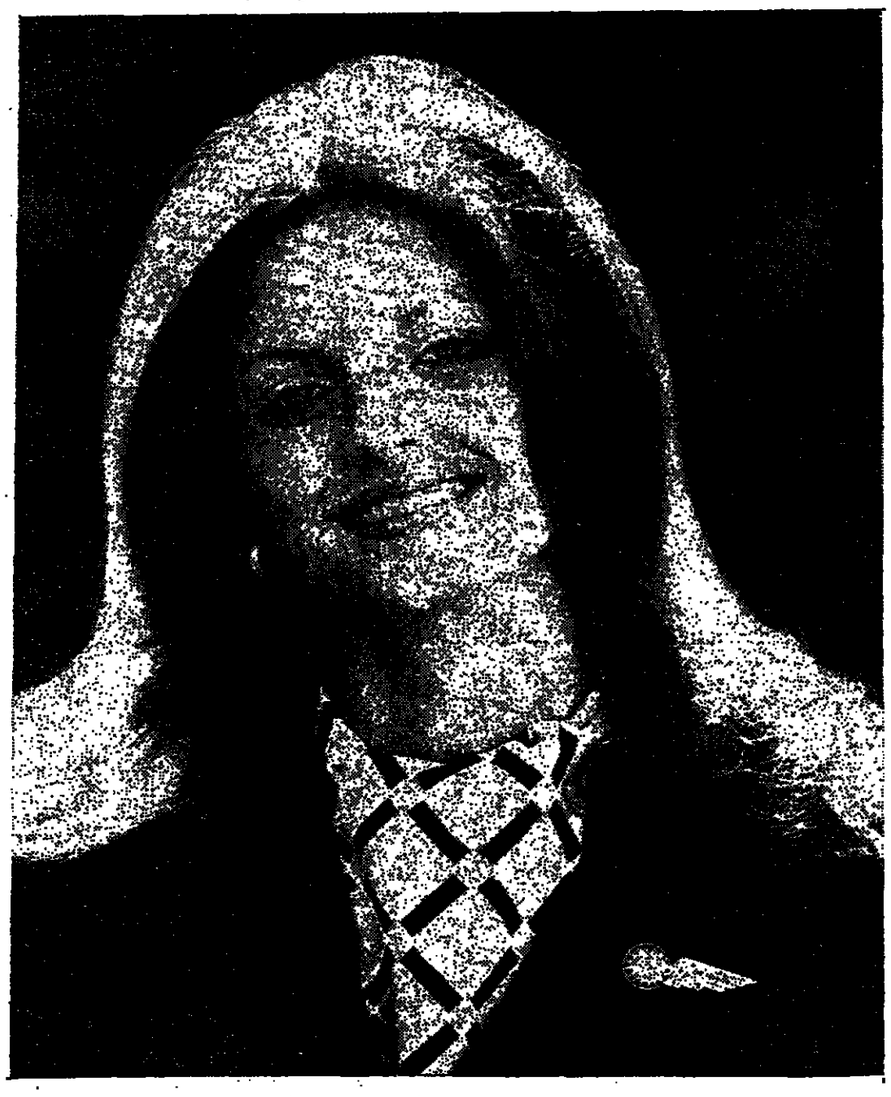
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Monnet's View of Europe

There is a common human tendency to regard great political successes, in retrospect, as inevitable. The European Common Market is an example. As the years go by it becomes progressively harder to imagine Europe without the community—and easier to make the error of assuming, consequently, that no other Europe was possible. But the extraordinary force of the European movement, in those early days, owed a great deal to a rather small number of courageous and vigorous men. The most eminent of them, Jean Monnet, has announced in Paris the decision to dissolve the Action Committee for the United States of Europe after 20 years of labor.

It is a moment for reflection that there was never anything inevitable about the first stages of European unification after World War II, just as there is nothing inevitable now about its future stages. Even as they stood amidst the wreckage, the European nations in the early postwar years were by no means wholeheartedly inclined to make common cause. At that point, the European movement owed everything to the people who were able to give practical substance to the old idealism. Mr. Monnet and his associates devised an ingenious preliminary proposal. They suggested joining only a limited part of each nation's economy in a first attempt at a community—but it was a part that would give each government a certain check on its neighbors' capacity to make war. That was the origin of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1950. Only on the basis of this first experiment was the Common Market itself established eight years later.

Mr. Monnet was clearly right on Tuesday when he observed that this union has been, for Europeans, "the major achievement of our era." Since then the wealth of Western Europe has nearly tripled, and its people have been the beneficiaries of the most remarkable surge of sustained economic growth in their history. The next goal was fixed some time ago as monetary union—a stage that implies, at least for economic affairs, a strong central executive power. But progress toward monetary union has been, in recent years, zero.

The question of Europe now is whether it wants to take unification further, toward a genuinely federal system of government. As Mr. Monnet was announcing the end of his action committee, his old colleague, Robert Marjolin, was simultaneously offering a decidedly gloomy view of future prospects. Mr. Marjolin was speaking for a commission established by the Common Market to review current progress. "Europe is no nearer to economic and monetary union than in 1969," he said, and added that in fact it might be slipping farther away. But, again on the same day and also in Paris, President Walter Scheel of West Germany said, on a state visit, that the European Economic Community now needs an unambiguous constitution to give a foundation to joint economic, foreign and defense policies. Evidently the European debate is still far from over.

The development of the community's institutions has been frozen, for the past couple of years, by two quite different kinds of complications. The sudden increase in oil prices gravely disrupted all the countries' trade and generated a powerful temptation to put off serious decisions until its consequences were better understood. At the same time, the British indecision over membership has made it extremely difficult to resolve even the most minor questions on the Common Market's agenda. Now that the British government has taken the unprecedented step of scheduling a popular referendum on membership, it has become impossible for its partners to do anything at all that might cost the British government votes when its people go to the polls in early June.

A judgment on the European Economic Community depends on perspective. Viewed from the year 1950, it is a triumph surpassing imagination, a cornucopia of benefits for the 255 million people of the nine member countries. And to a very considerable degree, it is Jean Monnet's triumph, for no one brought more dedication, intelligence, vision and energy than he did to the task of fashioning "Europe." Viewed from the spring of 1975, the community is stuck in indecision at an intermediate stage, never having approached the federal unity that its original authors hoped. As for Mr. Monnet, he says that he now wants "some time for reflection and rest, and I am in the process of writing a book which hopefully will help explain what we have achieved." He does not wish to see his generation's ideals, pursued at considerable risk and still only half-fulfilled, taken for granted and neglected by its successors. Whether they will be may depend in large measure on whether there can be found in succeeding generations men of the quality and character of Jean Monnet.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Portugal's Election

A year after the military revolt that ended a half century of right-wing dictatorship, Portugal goes to the polls today to determine whether a chance still exists to move toward democracy and avoid a dictatorship of the left.

The Communist-backed military radicals who dominate the Lisbon regime have repudiated their pledge to return to the barracks after the election of a constituent assembly and to permit a civilian government. They have forced the main political parties beforehand to accept the detailed outline of a constitution that will "institutionalize" military rule and extend it for at least four more years.

But the election itself has not been called off—as evidently desired by the Communists, who fear exposure of their limited support—nor does it seem to have been substantially rigged in advance, despite appointment of a pro-Communist minister of the interior, the banning of the Christian Democrats and the increase in leftist violence and intimidation.

If the polling is relatively peaceful today and the ballots are fairly counted, the moderate parties may be able to demonstrate that they have the majority of the country with them. Their legitimacy, which now derives from the military, will have a new popular base. And moderates in the armed forces may take heart and slow the recent trend toward a Communist-controlled "people's democracy" on the East European pattern. At least, that is the hope.

The constituent assembly itself will have little function, except to fill in the details of the constitution already drafted by the military, and to prepare the way for the election within the next year of a president and a parliament—which will operate under the control of the military "High Council of the Revolution."

Nevertheless, the meetings and debates of the constituent assembly could provide a new forum for the enlightenment of public opinion. As the country's only popularly-elected body, its views will not be easily ignored by the radical leadership of the Armed Forces Movement, despite recent statements that the conservatism of the country and the officers corps as a whole will not be permitted to halt the drive toward socialism.

The Communists and their military allies already have seized many of the levers of power in the news media, the student organizations, the trade unions, the government ministries and the Armed Forces Movement itself. But with several hundred foreign journalists on hand, the world will be watching whether the Portuguese people now are to be allowed to vote freely in today's election.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Czechoslovak Issue

The Czechoslovak leadership has been profoundly unsettled by the revival of worldwide interest in Mr. Dubcek, the deposed party leader of 1968-69, who remains a focus for the ideas of reformed Communism. The Czechoslovak issue remains alive and kicking more than six years after the Soviet invasion. . . . It intrudes on East-West negotiations because of the difficulty of reconciling the invasion with the Soviet Union's professed interest in sovereignty, noninterference and the renunciation of force. It is a running sore in the Communist movement and particularly in Moscow's relations with Communist parties which assert their independence, such as those of Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Romania.

—From the Times (London).

Sikkim Annexed

Invoking legalisms, India has almost completed its absorption of Sikkim. Once the goal of annexation had been set, India proceeded with a mixture of charade and ruthlessness. One result of the annexation has been to anger China. It has long been India's policy to have the Himalayan states as a sympathetic, defensive buffer. But these countries now have doubts about New Delhi's intentions and can be drawn into closer ties with Peking.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1900

PARIS—The war is still going on. The British and the Boers are still fighting and men, on both sides, are still being killed. Certainly the war is not as intense as it was a few weeks ago, when it was precisely thought that there would be some kind of peace, or at least a truce. England seems to have the upper hand, but the Boers continue to resist. Somehow, someone should put pressure on both sides to call a halt to the hostilities.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1925

NEW YORK—Tex Rickard is going to find a suitable opponent for world heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey by the elimination route. This was revealed today when it was learned that the promoter is arranging a series of elimination bouts to be held in June. Four contenders will have to fight it out among themselves to decide which will have the first opportunity to go after the crown. The four are: Harry Wills, Tommy Gibbons, W. Weinert and Gene Tunney.



'Aw, C'mon, You Guys, I Know We Can Save It—Just a Few Hundred Million Bucks More!'

A Warning on a Cure for U.S. Recession

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—If you think the recession is noxious, brace yourself for the bitter taste of recovery. Quickening economic activity will unleash inflationary pressures and a scramble for scarce credit, which will produce a giant expansion of government control of the economy, and our lives.

Of course, recovery is not an immediate threat. U.S. housing starts are at an annual rate of one million, 60 per cent below the 1973 record of 2.5 million.

Detroit must sell about 9.5 million cars a year to cover costs. But after the $100-million rebate extravaganza, sales sagged to a 6.2-million annual rate, which indicates that the primary effect of the rebates was to sell cars in February that would have been sold soon anyway.

More Jobless

Unemployment is 8.7 per cent and probably will go higher and stay high for a long time. The average American work week is down to 35.9 hours and overtime is scarce, so there must be a lot of recovery before people currently employed are fully employed and many new hands must be hired.

In the next three months, 4 million people will leave high schools and universities, and 500,000 will fail to find jobs. Unemployment is expected to pass 9 per cent and Congress will pass legislation to spend $6 billion to put 900,000 more Americans on government payrolls.

'One in six Americans already works for the government. In the last 10 years, 4.4 million Americans—1,200 a day, 50 an hour—were added to public payrolls.'

Still, government is incorrigible but not infallible, so it won't be able to prevent some recovery, however slight and brief. Alas, the recovery—an ill-favored thing, but our own—will bang spang into the government's ravenous appetite for the nation's inadequate credit resources.

A Slide

This will produce a ruinous political chemistry, and an accelerated slide into a statist economy.

The U.S. economy is suffering acute emaciation as a result of several decades of underinvestment, the predictable but nevertheless unforeseen result of public policies—primarily welfare and tax policies—that favor redistribution of society's resources from producers to nonproducers in order to promote consumption at the expense of savings and investment.

In the last dozen years there has been $1.5 trillion of capital investment in the private sector. In the next 10 years we need three times that—$4.5 trillion—to create jobs and increase productivity.

An inadequate fraction of this sum will come from the capital resources left over after government finishes borrowing as much as it needs to finance its unprecedented deficits, and its lending and guaranteeing activities. The federal government (state and municipal governments add to the credit crisis) and its extended family of sponsored agencies are preempting half the total flow of credit, and this lion's share is going to increase.

Relax

Many economists—including Walter Heller and Arthur Okun and others who led America to its current bog—say: Everything is going to be all right. Relax: The government can finance its deficits and other activities because there is no substantial competition for the credit it preempts.

The theory—Surprise! It happens to rationalize the perpetual waxing of the liberal state—is that today's enormous government borrowing is harmless because private demand for credit is slack in this recession.

The argument seems to be: Huge deficits are good because they are stimulative, and they are harmless as long as the economy is slack. So the government can finance its extravagance without suffocating recovery as long as there isn't much recovery.

Of course, the government can borrow less if it recklessly inflates the money supply. This will unleash raging inflation and a clamor for palliatives like wage and price controls. But heavy borrowing will do this too, by sending interest rates soaring.

In any case, government borrowing over the next four years almost certainly will be large enough to make corporations desperate for credit, especially when there is a recovery struggling to be born. Corporations will come to the government as mendicants for credit.

Then the government may allocate scarce credit. And, having sopped up voluntary credit, the government may make tax dollars available as credit—with strings, of course.

The power to tax is indeed the power to destroy. When that power becomes the primary producer of investment capital, it destroys capitalism, and the open society that has flourished with capitalism.

No End of a Lesson—I

By Anthony Lewis

"It is obvious that a war that has been raging for 10 years is drawing to a conclusion . . . peace is at hand."

BOSTON—We should have had no illusion that it would end well, when it finally did end. But we did not have to expect the nightmare that now confronts us: Americans fleeing Saigon, leaving behind most of those whom we enlisted in our war against Communism. It is a final horror in the series of horrors that has marked the American intervention in Indochina.

If we are to learn the lessons of our disastrous involvement over all these years, we ought at least to understand the ending. And doing so will in fact afford insight into what went wrong in general. For a crucial element at the end was the same one that caused disaster all along: deception by American officials—deception of others and ourselves.

The last long phase of deceit began with Henry Kissinger's declaration of peace just before the 1972 election. When the published peace terms were not signed over the next two months, Kissinger and President Nixon blamed North Vietnamese intransigence. There was the same explanation for the Christmas bombing of Hanoi. But we know now that that was all a charade.

Obstacle

The obstacle to agreement at the end of 1972 was not Hanoi but Saigon. President Thieu, in his resignation speech, has just confirmed what many had surmised: that he at first refused to sign the agreed terms, objecting to the lack of any provision for removal of North Vietnamese forces from the South. To overcome his resistance, the United States rushed $1 billion in fresh arms to Thieu—and bombed Hanoi as a demonstration of our will.

What happened at the end of 1972 was more than just an isolated episode of deception and brutality. It foreshadowed the nature of the "peace" that followed.

It was "peace with honor," Nixon said when the Paris agreements were signed in January, 1973. Such a peace would necessarily mean the substitution of political for military struggle in South Vietnam. And the accords did contain numerous provisions to start a political process, notably the creation of a National Council of Reconciliation.

But Kissinger and Nixon did not really favor political compromise in South Vietnam. Their policy was "Vietnamization," making the Thieu regime strong enough militarily to survive without compromise. They saw the Paris agreements as essentially providing a military pause in Vietnam and meeting the domestic demand to bring home the American soldiers and prisoners of war.

Accordingly, after the 1973 agreements were signed, American officials encouraged Thieu to believe that he could disregard the political provisions. If the Communists returned to the offensive on the battlefield, as they inevitably would in the absence of a political process, he could defeat them with American arms.

In the words of Richard Holbrooke of the magazine Foreign Policy, who spent years in Vietnam, that policy was "a fantastic gamble." In 1965 and 1968 and 1972 only the most massive American power—troops and bombers—had denied the insurgents victory. How could anyone conceivably expect the South Vietnamese to win without that kind of intervention?

The answer is that Thieu was led to believe the United States *would* send its bombers back, if necessary. He says now that he had a "solid pledge" from Nixon to "actively and strongly intervene" against any renewed North Vietnamese "aggression." President Ford confirms that there were Nixon-Thieu letters but refuses to publish them, saying that they did not go beyond public expressions of support for Saigon.

Ambivalent?

What did Nixon and Kissinger really intend in whatever they conveyed to Thieu? Perhaps their words were ambivalent, implying more to him than they knew could be delivered. After all, it was hardly likely that Congress would have supported a pledge of re-intervention if it had been informed of such a thing following the Paris agreements.

But if U.S. leaders really meant what they signaled to Thieu—if they really meant to use the B-52s again—then that policy came to a dead end on Aug. 15, 1973, when Congress prohibited all American military activity in or over Indochina. After that it was rank cynicism to go on with the policy of resisting political accommodation in Vietnam and banking on military victory. By doing so America saved face for a little while, and assured a bloodier, more shameful version of the same ending.

Deceit does not pay: it may have worked in *some* other century or *some* other country, but in the United States at the end of the 20th century it cannot. That is the lesson, the familiar lesson, of what has happened since Henry Kissinger declared that peace was at hand.

Conversation With Fallen Kurd Leader

By Joseph Kraft

TEHRAN.—The world is full of leaders who made it to the top by heading movements of national insurgency. But a beaten insurgent is a rare bird.

So while visiting Tehran I made a point of meeting Mulla Mustafa Barzani, the colorful 72-year-old Kurdish leader whose long fight against Iraq collapsed last month when the Shah of Iran withdrew his support as part of a border settlement with Iraq. This is a report of that poignant encounter.

Barzani now lives—or to be more precise, is now housed—in a secluded villa on the northern edge of Tehran. The pad is distinctly comfortable. It has a swimming pool, a television set, a piano. Everywhere there are bowls full of almonds, pistachios, oranges, apples. All that is lacking are myrrh and frankincense.

But Barzani is under heavy guard. He has not given an interview since a bitter press conference, last month, in which he denounced the accord between Iran and Iraq. I was able to see him only after a personal request to the Shah. I was accompanied by an official of the Iranian Foreign Ministry who acted as interpreter and left me no opportunity to be alone with Barzani and his small entourage.

Barzani has stopped wearing the exotic native garb with the belts for bullets and pistols, which made him look like the Pancho Villa of Central Asia. He was dressed in a cheap, brown suit, so big it made it seem he had no hands. He complained of a cold, but kept smoking a small pipe. As he talked he peeled oranges which he kept pressing upon me.

I asked him first whether he thought the movement for an autonomous Kurdistan was now dead. He said: "I don't know what to answer. The Kurdish people might have a rebirth, but I have left the region and I don't think I'll ever go back."

I asked him why he had left the area. "Because," he replied, "of global politics." When pressed on that subject, he said, "The Russians are responsible for the fate that has befallen us." He said they had given Iraq "lavish military aid—Tupolev bombers and tanks and artillery—plus complete military training."

No Bloodbath

He said his own forces had not received a single plane or tank. He acknowledged Iranian forces had increasingly borne the brunt of the battle in the past year. When I asked him whether he had been prepared to continue fighting even after the deal between Iran and Iraq, he said:

"If we had continued fighting, we would have had to lose more and more of our women and children. We could have resisted militarily, but this would have led to catastrophe, a bloodbath killing many, many people."

I asked him whether, looking back, he didn't feel that his hopes for an autonomous Kurdish homeland hadn't been doomed by the growth of strong nation-states in Iraq, Turkey and Syria. He said: "We didn't want to bother any of those states. We just wanted to live in our own house."

I asked him to define his ideas of an autonomous Kurdish state in more detail. He said: "They are in the past. It is not wise to repeat them."

I questioned him as to what lay in store for the Kurds—some 200,000 of them—who had come into Iran with Barzani in the past month. He said: "His Majesty the Shah has acted like a kind father. We are waiting to see what his wishes will be."

I asked him whether he would accede if, as I had heard, the Shah proposed to assimilate the Kurds into Iran. He said: "I would agree."

I switched the subject to Soviet leaders he had known during the years, from 1945 through 1956, when he had been a Russian protege living in Moscow. Among others, he mentioned the late Nikita Khrushchev.

When I asked him about Khrushchev, he said: "He never did anything bad to me. It was Khrushchev who opened the window inside the Soviet Union to the free world—a thing different than his predecessor. He was the forerunner of détente."

As I left, I told Barzani that, whatever had happened, he was at least a historic figure. He said, "That's what you think. I don't think meeting me is a source of pleasure to anyone."

Letters

Lesson for U.S.

In the tragedy of Cambodia and South Vietnam, one can only hope that we have learned enough to formulate a more sensible foreign policy in the future.

Time has made one point clear: U.S. participation was justified by arguments which went beyond fundamental policy. The joint chiefs of staff did not regard this area as vital to our defense and the United Nations did not call upon its members to assist a member against outside aggression. In fact both conflicts were civil wars, backed but not instigated by the superpowers on both sides.

Czechoslovakia and Cyprus were victims of outside aggression violating the UN Charter but because we did not think our vital interests threatened we did not act. In the case of Israel we have and should draw the line at economic and military aid unless the Soviet Union—the only true threat to the United States—intervenes with its forces. Even then the considerations would have to do as much with petroleum and geo-political matters as with Israel.

There are no slide-rule formulas for conducting foreign policy but the foregoing observations should make it evident that we should tread cautiously in situations such as Portugal where the clear problem is the crumbling of the internal social and political fabric—as in Southeast Asia— rather than the imposition from outside of political patterns.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

'Newspeak'

I doubt that Bert Schneider, director of the Oscar-winning documentary "Hearts and Minds," is "fluent in . . . Newspeak, straight out of George Orwell's 'Nineteen Eighty-Four'." But beware of "Willslant," not-so-straight out of George E. Will's article, "Forgetting the Past: Newspeak and Détente" (IHT April 18).

Mr. Will is upset with Schneider for praising the Viet Cong in "liberating" South Vietnam and with the Academy Awards audience for applauding his remarks. Using Newspeak slogans and selected passages from "Nineteen Eighty-Four" and "Animal Farm"—together with "Willslant" ("Conquest is Liberation")—he insults the audience ("a herd of bleeting sheep"), slanders Schneider and again the audience ("the intellectual and moral children of Joseph Goebbels") and with convoluted "doublethink" equates the anti-war "Hearts and Minds" with Leni Riefenstahl's pro-Nazi film, "Triumph of the Will."

All this as a base for his attack on détente, which to Mr. Will is "Newspeak for the lust for East-West commerce." Apparently Mr. Will prefers a return to overt nuclear confrontation with the Soviets. He should contemplate the future before lecturing us—Willslant-style—on forgetting the past.

STANLEY A. WEISS.
London.

View of IHT

What has happened to the occasional pro-American column, like William Buckley's, that you used to publish? Your editorials as well as your columnists note with glee every Communist takeover while advocating pressure on Israel; your "humorists" and cartoonists sneer at any attempt to stem the Red advance. Is it your aim to become a joint Pravda-El Akbar edition in English?

HARRY C. SCHNUR.
St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Mideast Optimism

Perhaps the Middle Eastern conflict's resolution is at hand. I share Henry Tanner's optimism in his analysis of Sadat's decision to open the Suez Canal (IHT, April 10).

Not only would a lasting peace be a propitious diplomatic move on Egypt's part, but it would also eliminate or lessen the "threat of social unrest" he speaks of. Sadat's recent economic and political liberalization should be seen as being a positive and progressive change of heart.

DAVID QUILTER.
Rome.

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Monthly Rise Is Record

itain's Jobless Rate reases to 4 Per Cent

N (AP-DJ).—The un- nt level in Britain rose ent of the work force in its highest rate since 2, the government an- oday. The increase of persons without jobs largest monthly gain Department of Em- began keeping records

st rise brought the total unemployed in Britain, Northern Ireland, to April 14.

partment of Employment ated there were an ad- 25,000 workers on short d-April.

nber of unemployed is 60,000 away from the figure that most ob- pected to be reached this year.

5,000 of the new unem- ployed were classified as "adult students"—most of whom signed up for jobless benefits during their school holiday and who next month will be off the list of jobless with universities back in session.

However, even on a seasonally-adjusted basis, the April rise in unemployment was sharp. On this basis the number of jobless was 794,200, or 3.4 per cent of the total work force.

The monthly gain of 48,100 (or 0.2 percentage points) was more than double the month-earlier rise and the sharpest increase since early 1974, when the coal miners' dispute and three-day work week disrupted industrial activity.

Union reaction to the surge in unemployment was immediate. Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said the figures were "disappointing, alarming and an absolute tragedy."

Seeks Policy Change

Mr. Scanlon called for a reversal of budget proposals made by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey on April 15. The Chancellor said then that in taking measures to slow inflation he would be adding about 20,000 persons to the unemployment rolls, which he warned could "be touching a million" by the end of the year.

Other union leaders and the Trades Union Congress are expected to renew calls for the government to take reflationary action to increase economic activities and job opportunities.

The Department of Employment said the number of job vacancies notified to employment offices was 176,500 on April 9, down 13,200 from a month earlier. This also is one of the sharpest declines in recent months. The number of vacancies available has fallen almost without interruption since last summer, when it was over 320,000.

Abu Dhabi Eyes Economy Drive

ABU DHABI, April 24 (AP-DJ).—Realization that profits from crude reserves can sink as well as soar has spurred this sheikhdom's planners into mapping an economy drive.

"Our oil was overpriced," concedes Adnar Pachachi, the personal representative of Sheikh Zaid, Abu Dhabi's ruler and president of the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Pachaci also serves on the Abu Dhabi council of ministers and on the board of National Oil Co.

The fact that discussions about possible economies are under way signals that a few economic truths are sinking home. Moreover, there are scattered indications that other oil-producing nations are experiencing financial squeezes despite their riches. Lower oil production has pared their revenue below earlier forecasts, while most of their big spending programs roll on with an inexorable momentum.

The emergence of such financial problems has come as an unpleasant surprise to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The OPEC theory of a world scrambling for oil is well known.

Like many theories, this one has some truth up to a point. But Abu Dhabi has passed that point: it had been pressing its advantage so hard that the oil companies were pouring money into government coffers far more slowly than when they had been pampered. Abu Dhabi's fellow producers in OPEC itself granted permission last month for the price concessions the companies sought.

Relying upon the lead of other OPEC members, Abu Dhabi had quadrupled its oil prices within the past 18 months. Then it also applied price premiums because its petroleum has a low sulfur content—a boon in a pollution-conscious world.

But as a world glut of oil developed last year, international oil companies reduced their movement of petroleum from high-cost areas first. Abu Dhabi was hit hard.

Production of Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co., the largest producer here, fell from 1.6 million barrels a day last summer to 453,000 barrels a day in February. The government owns 60 per cent of the company; holding the rest is a consortium comprising British Petroleum Co., Royal Dutch/Shell group, Cie Française des Pétroles, and Near East Development Corp., a joint venture of Exxon Corp. and Mobil Oil Corp.

Faced with production cuts by the companies, "we have adjusted prices to help them and have reached a production understanding with them," says Abdulla Ismail, a petroleum adviser.

The price reductions were effected mainly through the government's elimination of a 55-cent-a-barrel premium on low-sulfur oil. But Mr. Ismail says other moves bring the cut close to $1 a barrel. Previously, the highest-quality *crude sold for $11.20* a barrel.

To battle the soaring costs offshore, Mr. Ismail adds, the principal producer there was allowed to pay the government within 75 days, rather than 45 days, after the end of the month in which oil is lifted. This "amounts to the equivalent of 10 cents a barrel," he explains. The company gains because it can earn interest on that money for an extra month.

In response to the price concessions, the companies have nearly doubled production from the *level of the February hold-down. Output is* running at about 1.2 million barrels a day, a bit below Abu Dhabi's official goal of 1.3 million barrels.

The sheikhdom's capacity is rated at 1.8 million barrels a day and could easily be expanded —but the "oil companies are no longer interested in making any new investments in Abu Dhabi," admits Mani Al-Otaiba, minister of oil and mineral resources.

The oil industry's problems have cooled Abu Dhabi's ardor for nationalization: "We have no plans at the present time for taking over the remaining 40 per cent of the oil companies which still is held by outside interests," the oil minister says.

Stocks Recover From Early Selling

Dow Edges Up in Dull N.Y. Trade

NEW YORK, April 24 (IHT).—Prices closed little changed on the New York Stock Exchange today though the market overcame moderate early selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the session at 803.66, up 1.17. It was off more than 5 points at its low for the session in early trading.

Declining and advancing issues were about even at 710 to 670 at the close. Decliners led strongly in early trading.

Volume totaled 19.05 million shares compared with 20.04 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed selling in part to stagnant short-term interest rates, profit-taking on earlier gains and failure of an expected spring surge in auto sales to materialize.

Analysts said there was no news to account for the late recovery.

Heavily traded Avon Products, which reported slightly higher earnings earlier in the week, rose 2 5/8 to 43 3/8.

Walt Disney advanced 1 1/2 to 46 1/4, while Bausch & Lomb also picked up 1 1/2 to 31 following a bullish earnings prediction from the company.

Signode rose 1 1/8 to 37 1/2 despite lower quarterly earnings.

Pasco Properties climbed 3 1/2 to 28 1/2. Standard Oil of Indiana said it raised its cash offer for Pasco. The oil company's stock was unchanged at 39 5/8.

Moore McCormack Resources jumped 5 1/8 to 61 after coming in with sharply higher earnings for the first quarter.

Digital Equipment gained 1 3/4 to 108 despite reduced profits.

But R.J. Reynolds fell 2 7/8 to 53 5/8, while low-priced OKC Corp. and Bath Industries surrendered fractions following lower quarterly results.

Among the most active New York Stock Exchange issues, Marathon Oil gained 3 1/8 to 33 5/8. Universal Oil Products was 17 3/8, up 1/4, Polaroid 30 1/8, ahead 5/8, and Commonwealth Oil 11 5/8, up 1/8.

Hercules slipped 5/8 to 29 1/8 in heavy turnover. A block of *125,000 shares of the issue* changed hands at 28 3/4.

Felsway slipped 1 1/4 to 4 5/8. The company's tender offer of its own common expired.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.03 to 83.54.

Most active was Nolex, which fell 5/8 to 18 on volume of 71,500 shares. A spokesman for Nolex said the company has no explanation for the active trading of its stock.

Also active were Houston Oil & Minerals at 21, off 1/2, Beverly Enterprises 1 5/8, up 1/4, and Vikoa 2 3/4, up 7/8.

Ajax Magnethermic fell 2 1/4 to 39 1/2. Ajax president John Logan said he would recommend the board defer any dividend action until resolution of the company's proposed acquisition by an unidentified British firm.

In Chicago overnight rain in the Middle West reportedly set back farm field work and speculators bought corn futures to produce gains of nearly 5 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Similar gains were posted in oats, soybeans and wheat futures but late profit-taking in advance of a government report turned those pits irregular. Soybean oil lost about 40 points, or nearly 1/2 cent a pound, and soybean meal prices were mixed.

Car Sales Fall 18% in U.S., Chrysler Reports Drop of 41%

DETROIT, April 24 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. suffered a particularly sharp decline in mid-April as domestic car sales fell 18 per cent from the year-earlier period.

Chrysler sales in the April 11-20 period plummeted 41 per cent from the same year-ago period. Ford sales were down 24 per cent, General Motors' sales declined 8 per cent and American Motors' deliveries were off 7 per cent.

The industry's performance—a 14-year low for the period—failed to provide evidence of a spring upturn predicted recently by the companies.

Year-to-date sales were 1,831,667, down 16 per cent from last year, also a 14-year low.

Chrysler's showing, its worst for the period since 1958, came as a *surprise to industry analysts.*

"Chrysler bothers me. I don't understand it," said one analyst. "Their share [of the market] this period is only 12 per cent, when it should be 15." The firm's market share was 17.8 per cent in 1974, but has dropped to 15.2 per cent so far this year.

A Chrysler spokesman said the company's showing might reflect the effects of a post-rebate sales lull. Chrysler stopped offering cash rebates at the end of March, a full month after the other companies ended their discounts.

Other analysts said Chrysler's compacts, the Plymouth Valiant and Dodge Dart, took a beating in the period—off 69 per cent from a year ago.

The compacts sold well during the spring, 1974, energy crisis but are facing stiffer competition this year from a variety of GM and Ford models.

GM Recalls Workers

Meanwhile General Motors said today 20,000 workers will be called off indefinite layoffs by the end of the month because of stepped-up production at assembly and component plants.

GM also said it will operate all 25 of its U.S. car and truck assembly plants for a sixth consecutive week on Monday.

A spokesman said indefinite layoffs by April 30 will affect 110,000 of the firm's 400,000 hourly workers. That compares with an estimated 130,000 on indefinite *layoff this week.*

Cheese War Is Avoided

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 24 (IHT).—The threatened "cheese war" between the European Economic Community and the United States was avoided today when the EEC agreed to suspend immediately subsidies on exports of Emmenthal and Gruyère cheese to the United States.

This move, described by a commission spokesman as "a noble gesture," was a response to the U.S. threat that countervailing duties would be set up unless exports of community cheese diminished.

The EEC's retreat on this issue comes as no surprise: There were indications at the last meeting of community foreign affairs ministers that, *as one official put it,* "The EEC has no stomach to upset EEC-U.S. relations over 50,000 tons of cheese."

There were also fears the atmosphere of the current trade liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva might be spoiled by a continuing haggle over cheese.

The European Commission also announced today that the EEC's nine-month ban on third-country imports is to be partially lifted.

Between June and September *the EEC will open its frontiers to* 50,000 tons of beef from such countries as Argentina, Uruguay and New Zealand. This will be on condition that EEC beef traders export exactly the same amount from the community's 340,000-ton beef "mountain" that is growing at a rate of 5,000 tons a week.

In addition, the EEC has agreed to the importation of some 67,000 head of young cattle from Yugoslavia and Austria for fattening in Italy.

In Sharpest Decline Since 1967

Industrial Productivity Falls 7.2% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP-DJ).—Output per hour of work, or productivity, in manufacturing declined 7.2 per cent in the first quarter, following a 1-per-cent drop in the fourth quarter, the Labor Department said today. The decline, the largest in manufacturing since the first quarter of 1967, reflected a 31.4-per-cent decline in output and a 26.1-per-cent decline in hours worked.

"The large declines in output and man-hours may be indicative of a drawing down of inventories, in which sales are not replaced by immediate new production of goods, the department's bureau of labor statistics said.

For the private economy, first-quarter productivity rose 0.6 per cent at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, compared with a fourth-quarter drop of 5.1 per cent.

For the private non-farm economy, productivity in the first quarter fell at an annual rate of 1.1 per cent compared with a 3.4-per-cent drop in the fourth quarter.

Non-farm productivity has fallen eight quarters in a row, "the longest period of decline in the measure since 1947," the department said.

Unit labor costs rose 22.4 per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter in manufacturing, reflecting the sharp productivity drop and a 13.6-per-cent rise in compensation per hour of work.

Unit labor costs rose 9.7 per cent in the private economy in the first quarter and 10.5 per cent in the non-farm sector.

Real compensation per hour of work, or hourly compensation adjusted for changes in the con*sumer price index, rose 1.7 per* cent in the first quarter for the private economy, the first increase after two quarters of decline.

Meanwhile, industrial companies operated at only 65.5 per cent of capacity in March, according to a survey by McGraw-Hill Publications Co. economists.

The rate for those manufacturing, mining and utilities concerns in February was 66.5 per cent. The rate was down sharply from 83 per cent in March 1974.

"The operating rate will drop below 65 per cent even if industrial production soon levels off," Douglas Greenwald, chief economist, said.

The manufacturing operating rate, at 65 per cent of capacity in March, was down one point from February, and was 18.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

*Mining industries were operat*ing at 83 per cent of capacity in March, down 2.5 points from February. Although coal mining continued to rise, to 95.5 per cent of capacity last month, both metal and nonmetallic mining declined in March.

Utilities operated at 65.5 per cent of capacity in March, down slightly from the previous month and 6.5 points lower than the 1974 month. The rate for electric utilities in March was 62 per cent, McGraw-Hill said.

House Votes Bill Creating National Securities Market

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives passed 376-13 the Securities Reform Bill which directs the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish a national stock market system.

The bill, similar to one already passed by the Senate, also reaffirms the SEC's authority to end fixed commission rates on May 1.

The bill directs the SEC to encourage the development of a national stock market including a combined stock transaction system and a national clearance and *settlement system.*

It also gives the SEC more authority by permitting the agency to seek court orders to compel compliance with securities and exchange rules, to disapprove changes in the rules of any exchange, and to review disciplinary action by an exchange against a member.

Rhodesia's Economic Woes Seen Worsening This Year

SALISBURY, April 24 (AP-DJ).—Rhobank, one of Rhodesia's leading commercial banks, says the country faces mounting economic problems this year.

The consensus is that Rhodesia will be hit by double-digit inflation, a chronic balance-of-payments deficit and a sharp increase in unemployment, the bank says in its Rhodesian Economic Review, published today.

"Some have even ventured to describe the outlook as grim," the bank reported.

The Associated Chamber of Commerce says in a separate report that businessmen and industrialists must be prepared for "even more belt tightening" and that "in 1976 the import position will be extremely difficult even if more foreign currency is available."

The bank review says the impact of the worldwide recession on the Rhodesian economy is likely to increase this year but that the lack of foreign currency is of more immediate concern.

Serious difficulties in transporting exports and delays in getting payment have meant drastic cuts in import allocations in the first half of the year, the bank said.

It added that import allocations are unlikely to improve in the second half, and the effect on industry was expected to be a cutback in production, lower profits and a "degree of labor redundancy."

"So much depends, however, on political developments and attitudes over the next few months, both in Rhodesia itself and in neighboring territories, that any forecast on key economic issues must of necessity be treated with extreme caution," the review said.

Rhodesia has been subject to an international trade embargo since Prime Minister Ian Smith declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965.

Company Reports

American Broadcasting

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)..	250.9	230.0
Profits (millions)..	7.0	9.99
Per Share	0.41	0.60

CIT Financial

First Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)..	21.3	20.9
Per Share	0.99	0.97

Continental Oil

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,701.3	1,613.6
Profits (millions)..	69.4	43.0
Per Share	1.37	0.83

Delta Air Lines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	341.2	314.6
Profits (millions)..	4.1	21.2
Per Share	0.21	1.07
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	1,039.0	884.1
Profits (millions)..	41.1	61.6
Per Share	2.07	3.10

General Public Utilities

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	243.4	191.0
Profits (millions)..	31.5	31.5
Per Share	0.66	0.73

Gt. Atlantic & Pacific Tea

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	1,703.8	1,784.4
Profits (millions).	—178.97*	12.5
Per Share	—7.19*	0.50
Year		
Revenue (millions).	6,374.6	6,747.7
Profits (millions).	—157.1*	12.2
Per Share	—6.31*	0.49

*Loss

Martin Marietta

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	223.2	272.3
Profits (millions)..	3.5	11.4
Per Share	0.15	0.53

Norton Simon

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	438.6	418.2
Profits (millions)..	18.3	16.7
Per Share	0.37	0.34
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	1,386.5	1,201.3
Profits (millions)..	60.1	51.6
Per Share	1.21	1.04

Olin

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	319.7	312.6
Profits (millions)..	16.2	12.1
Per Share	1.38	1.03

Procter & Gamble

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,587.8	1,338.9
Profits (millions)..	110.1	95.96
Per Share	1.21	1.17
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	4,574.0	3,633.5
Profits (millions)..	291.1	253.8
Per Share	3.53	3.09

Standard Brands

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	456.4	398.6
Profits (millions)..	14.7	12.2
Per Share	1.06	0.89

Standard Oil Calif.

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	4,756.0	3,905.0
Profits (millions)..	168.7	156.3
Per Share	0.99	0.92

Sun Oil

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	935.6	855.2
Profits (millions)..	33.3	90.8
Per Share	0.59	1.99

Tenneco

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,333.0	1,115.0
Profits (millions)..	73.0	84.0
Per Share	0.78	0.90

Texas Eastern Transmission

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	337.3	253.99
Profits (millions)..	30.9	27.98
Per Share	1.27	1.15

United Telecommunications

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	228.7	224.4
Profits (millions)..	19.1	19.5
Per Share	0.35	0.38

U.S. Gypsum

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	180.8	201.1
Profits (millions)..	4.2	9.6
Per Share	0.31	0.53

Foreign Investors Buy More Stocks in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury Department reported today that net purchases of U.S. company stocks by investors outside the United States totaled $534 million in February, based on gross purchases of about $1.38 billion and gross sales of $849 million.

In January, the net purchase figure was $190 million, when gross purchase totaled $731 million and gross sales amounted to $541 million.

VW Says It Is First In French Car Imports

PARIS, April 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen-France S.A. said today that it had taken over first place in French auto imports from Fiat in the first quarter of 1975.

Volkswagen said its penetration of the French market was 3.8 per cent, compared with 3.3 per cent for Fiat and 3.2 per cent for Ford.

VW said its sales in France rose 14.3 per cent in the quarter, to 9,110 units compared with 7,980 a year earlier.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	168.75	167.20	—0.80
Zurich	169.00	167.25	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.74	170.92	+0.68

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,122.33 +10
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

D.C. — International Bankers.

ORGANISATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE "ORIFIN"

Société Anonyme
Siège Social : 11, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 8812

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Société Anonyme ORIFIN, Organisation for International Finance, sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Société qui se réunira au siège social, le 13 mai 1975 à 10.30 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapport du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire.
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1974 ; affectation des résultats.
3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire.
4) Réélection du Commissaire.
5) Divers.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 23, 1975

$53,446,152.60

Guaranteed Promissory Notes

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Salomon Brothers

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a subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

erman Bank ces Lombard to 6 Per Cent

FURT, April 24 (AP)- st German central bank ountry's Lombard rate 6 per cent from 6.5 per ctive tomorrow, a bank n announced.

ve was viewed as a step ncouraging expansion of an economy by relaxing trictions.

mbard rate, the rate at nks can borrow funds central bank against s security, was last to 6.5 per cent from March 7.

time, the central bank red the discount rate, at which banks can nds from the central g bills as security, to t from 5.5 per cent.

newed cut in the Lom- recreates the difference centage point between nt and Lombard rates d two years ago before ral bank initiated its lit policy.

Car Sales Rise

RDAM, April 24 (Reu- tch passenger car sales st 1975 quarter reached 135,682 units, as against the same period last he previous record of as in the first 1973 he Dutch car producers n said today.

ŕit Rises Per Cent alzgitter

VER, April 24 (AP-DJ). r, the iron and steel, d ship producer, show- 3-per-cent increase in st year on a rise in f 36 per cent.

g this today, the com- net earnings totaled n marks last year, up million marks in 1974, nover rose 9.8 bil- s from 7.2 billion marks ment board chairman baum said steel orders pped sharply in the ee months, requiring porary layoffs, begin- May, but he predicted current world steel re- ill end by spring next

he expects the West domestic economy to is autumn.

ker Siddeley Net Up

ON, April 24 (AP-DJ). *profit at Hawker Siddeley* Ltd. last year rose to £27.4 from £24.1 million in e aerospace company said

rose to £637 million from llion. The company set dividend of 6.5146 pence making a total for the 18.6046 pence, up from ence a share in 1973.

rofit figures excluded an inary loss of £4.7 million r and an extraordinary 5.2 million in 1973.

Hachette Has Loss

April 24 (AP-DJ).— Hachette, Europe's larging and publishing con- fered a loss of 78.3 mil- ncs last year after a 16 million francs in 1973. mpany said today that it had an operating f 36.9 million francs 16.7 million in 1973, it ded to "clean up" the sheet by setting aside ion francs to cover pro- d losses incurred by its es.

consolidated losses of would be in the region lion. The company at- losses to the malaise of lishing industry as a well as to printing and ikes which had cost it million francs.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg
72½	46⅛ AbbLab 1.44	17	149	71⅞	69⅞	71½	+ ⅝
45¾	33¼ ACF In 2.60	8	56	48⅛	39¾	39½	— ⅛
10⅜	7 AcmeCly .60	6	57	9	9	9	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾ AdmDg .04e	9	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7¾ AdmEx .77e		32	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
53⅝	41⅛ Adms Mills		8	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
8½	3¼ Addressog		117	7¾	7¼	7¾	
73¼	57¼ AdvInv .36e		51	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	
26½	20 AetnaLI 1.08	8	444	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝ Ahmans .20	6	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝ Aileen Inc	7	9	3	3	3	
23½	14¾ AirPrd .20b	18	178	70¾	68⅝	70	+ ⅝
18⅝	10½ AircoInc .90	5	101	18½	17⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
2	1 AJ Industrs		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17¼	10½ Akzona 1.20	15	35	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
13	7⅞ Ala Gas 1.18	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	9 Alaska Inns	14	125	15½	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
19⅝	13⅜ Albanyin .60	9	2	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝ AlbertoC .36	17	15	6	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	12⅜ Albertsn .60	9	12	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅜ AlcanAl 1.20	6	1847	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
10¾	7½ AlcoStd .48	4	133	10¾	10⅜	10¼	
25¼	15¾ AlcanLb .24	25	49	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2½ Alexdrs .16e	9	112	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅜ Alison Mtg	16	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅜	6⅜ AllegCp .45e	2	23	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅜ AllgLud 1.80	3	34	25⅛	25	25	
36⅞	31⅜ AllgLud pf 3		3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛ AllgPw 1.52	8	101	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛ AllenGrp .40	5		5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27 Alldch 1.80	7	198	32⅝	32⅛	32⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝ AlldMnf .54	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
15⅝	12⅛ AlldProd 1	4	8	14⅝	14¼	14½	
29	15⅛ AlldStr 1.50	6	84	28¼	28	28⅛	
4	2⅜ Alld Supmkt		56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅜	6⅝ AllisChal .26	5	126	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅛ AllrtAut .56	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
48¼	27⅛ Alcos 1.34	10	565	46	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
46⅞	26⅜ AmaigSug 3	3	75	43⅝	42	43	— ⅛
49⅞	28¾ Amax 1.75	8	582	49⅛	48⅞	48¾	+ ⅛
199⅛	77 Amer pf5.25		85	120⅛	117⅛	117⅛	— 2⅜
12¼	6 AMBAC .60	6	46	11⅞	11	11⅜	
5⅛	3 Amcord .64	5	30	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
18¾	13⅛ Amerce 1.20		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	26⅛ Amrc pf2.68		1	33	33	33	
22⅝	15½ A Hess .36b	3	285	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
54⅜	32¼ A Hes pf3.50		3	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝ AAirFrt .44	11	35	12⅛	11⅞	12	
10⅛	5⅛ Am Allrin	29	215	9⅝	9	9⅛	
4	3¼ A Baker .20		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
40	30½ A Brnds 2.68	7	27	38⅛	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅛ AmBdcst .20	7	137	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛ AmBdM .96	7	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
34½	28¼ A Can 1.20a	5	142	29	28⅞	29	
23½	18⅞ A Can pf1.75		7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
3⅜	1⅞ AmCen Mtg			2	2	2	
18½	13¼ A Chain 1.20	6	28	18	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	20⅜ A Cyan 1.50	8	302	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
24	8 AmDist .12p	24	5	9	9	9	
29½	16½ A DisTel .52	12	61	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¾ AmDualVr		4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13	11 ADul pf.84a		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅜	14¼ AmElPw 2	8	381	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜ AFamily .24	5	65	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11⅞	11⅞ AmF pf1.50		250	13	13	13	+ ⅛
24¼	18⅜ AGIBd 1.96		10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14⅜ AGenCv 1.32		9	16¼	16	16¼	
11⅜	9 A Gnins .60	4	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22	17⅜ A Gin pf1.80		5	20	20	20	
14	8⅜ AmHoist .70	5	75	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
40⅛	27¼ A Home .88	7	1187	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
38	25⅞ AmHose .30	28	326	37	34¾	36¾	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅜ Am Indry		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	1¼ A Medicorp	5	96	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
6⅝	3⅜ Am Motors	12	486	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
7¾	3⅜ Am Seating	22		4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅜ AmShip .65b	155	228	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅛ AmStand .80	5	41	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
52½	41⅜ A Std pf4.75		13	51	50¾	50	
9⅜	6 AmStrll .20	12	94	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
39	24¾ AStores 2	5	23	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
3-16	3-16 AT&T wt			2778		3-32	3-32
51¼	44⅜ AmT&T 3.40	9	1352	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	49 AmT&T pf 4		155	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
49¾	40½ ATT pf$3.74			42¾	42¾	42¾	
46¼	39¼ ATT pfA3.64			42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
9⅜	8¼ AWatWk .64	5	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	11 AW pref 1.25		220	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16⅛	8½ Ameron .90	4	16	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅝ AmesD .10e	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅜	10⅜ Ametek 1	7	24	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝ AMF In 1.24	15	100	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22	15⅜ Amfac Inc 1	3	209	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	23⅜ AMP Inc .37	32	226	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅜ Ampco .60a		1	9	9	9	
5¼	2½ Ampex Corp	5	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4⅜	1¾ Amrep Corp	3	96	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
31⅞	25½ Amstar 2.40	5	73	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	7 Amstr pf.68		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	35¼ Amsted 3.60	5	39	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅜ Amtel .32	4	46	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	13½ Anacon 1.20	6	351	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	14 Anchrtl 1.20	8	27	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
26½	20⅛ AnderClay 1	5	26	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅛ Angelica 12		2	6	6	6	
20⅜	13¼ AnsuCo .60	5	23	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅜ Apache .50	6	43	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	9 ApcoOil .48t	4	47	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2½	M-16 Apeco Corp			2	2	2	
8⅝	6⅜ APL Corp 7	6	32	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞ Applid Mag		85	2	2	2	
55	48¼ ARA Sv 1.46	13	95	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅜ ArcataN .36	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
28¼	16½ ArchrD .25b	14	233	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜ Arctic Entr		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2¼ Aristar	96	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅜	9 ArizPSv 1.36	6	131	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅜ ArkBest .44		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25	20⅜ ArkLG 1.70	7	29	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
3¾	1⅝ Arlen RltyD		202	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅜ Armada .20	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
34	23 Armco 1.40a	9	203	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
29¼	22⅜ Arm pf 2.10		6	29⅛	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
25⅛	20¼ ArmstCk .92	18	335	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
49½	45 ArfC pf3.75		2349	47	45⅞	45⅞	— 3
17⅜	10½ Armst Rub	5	25	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
13	10½ AroCorp 1	5	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
8⅛	5¾ Arvin .20r	9	41	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
82⅛	60½ ASA Ltd 1.40		6	71⅛	69	69	— ⅜
19⅜	13⅜ Asarco 1.50	5	123	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
21	16½ AshlOil 1.50	4	77	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
31¾	16¼ AsdDrG 1.40	71	76	30¼	30	30½	— ⅛
22⅞	17¾ AsdSpg 1.40	6	38	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5¾ Athlone .40	3	49	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝ Atico 1.50e	4	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅜ AtlCyEl 1.50	6	58	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
24¼	18⅜ AtlRich 2.50	10	575	8⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
51	44 AtlRich pf3.75		2150	47	45⅞	47	+ 1½
959	129 AtlRch pf 3		3	145⅜	145¼	145⅜	+ ⅛
61⅛	52 AtlRc pf2.80		77	57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜ Atlas Corp		27	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7¾	3⅜ ATO Inc .20	5	17	6⅜	6¼	6¾	
49⅜	27¼ AutDat .20e	27	116	49¼	48¼	49	+ 1
4⅝	1¼ Autom Ind	5	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¾	2⅜ Avco Corp		31	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝-16	⅜ Avco Cp wt		6	1-16	1-16	1-16	— 1-16
17¾	9¼ AvcoCp pf		11	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35	29¼ AveryPd .30	24	106	34¼	33¾	34	+ 1

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg
8⅛	5⅛ Avis Inc	11	46	7⅛	7	7	
7⅛	4⅜ Avnetinc .24	3	83	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
36½	27¼ Avnet pf2.50		1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
40⅜	27⅛ AvonPd 1.48	22	1778	43	40	42¾	+ 2⅜
16⅝	12½ AzrCo .10c	11	28	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜

B

13⅜	13⅛ BabckW 8.0	6	101	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	3 Bache .15e		92	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
8⅛	4½ Bakerin 2.0	8	117	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
43½	32 BakerOil .37	17	121	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛ BaldDH 4.0a	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19	11⅝ Balt Cp .60	9	36	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	15½ BalGE 1.95	6	91	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
53½	45¾ Balt pfB4.50		210	51½	50½	50½	— 1½
17⅝	11½ BancCal 1.24	9	11	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
37½	25⅛ Bandag Inc	26	53	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
38	25⅞ Bangor Punt		19	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅝ BangP pf 2		2	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
43	21¾ BankNY 2.80	5	8	41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
24	19¾ BkofNY 2.20	5	4	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½ BkofVa 8.8	5	6	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
43	21¾ BankTr 2	5	54	37	36½	37	
24	19⅛ BarbOil .80e		166	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
17¾	11¼ BardCR .20	17	109	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	
4⅛	1⅜ Barnett Mtg		19	2½	2½	2½	
10	6⅜ BasicInc .60	4	11	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
21½	14½ BatesMf 2.0	3	98	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
26½	18⅝ BatoMf pf 1		3	25	25	25	
12⅛	4½ Bathind 4.0	125	462	9⅛	7¾	8¼	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅜ BauschL .68	14	545	31⅜	29¼	31	+ 1½
49⅝	31½ BaxtLab .10	35	232	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	+ ⅞
18	14½ BayStG 1.80	6	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
4	3¼ BayKCig 32.		11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24	14⅞ Bearing .72	11	9	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅛ BeatFds 7.2	12	599	20⅛	19⅜	20	— ⅛
35	17⅜ Beckmn .50	14	18	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	28 BectDick .48	28	201	36½	35¾	36½	+ 1⅛
12⅜	6⅞ BeechA .70	5	45	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
26½	15 Beker 2.8	5	177	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	11¼ BelcoPet .60	2	37	15⅛	14¾	14¾	
15⅞	12⅜ Beldn 1.20	6	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15½	5¼ BeldHe .38b	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅜	10½ Bell How 84.	7	7	16	16	16	+ ⅛
18	13⅞ BemisCo 1b	4	7	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
37	31¾ Bendix 1.80	8	14	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
54⅛	42¼ Bendix pf 5			53	53	53	
19⅞	14⅛ BenfCp 12.5	5	191	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
48	37½ Benef pf4.50		230	46	46	46	— ⅜
57¾	32 Benef pf4.30		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	21½ Bnfl Spf 250.		2220	25	25	25	
7⅜	3¾ BenfStd Mtg		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	6⅜ BengtB .07e	6	105	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
5	2⅜ Berkley .45		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅜	2⅜ Best Prod	11	81	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	24¼ BethSt 2a	5	699	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
43⅛	35¾ BigThre .48	16	51	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
35¼	20⅝ BlackDr .48	29	247	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛ BlairJhn .32	14	10	4⅛	4	4	
14⅞	10⅜ BlckHwk .80	4	7	13	13	13	
16½	10⅝ BlockHR 4.0	10	76	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
28¼	12½ BlueBell .88	6	70	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	
23⅛	17⅜ Bobbie Brks		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅜	15⅛ Boeing .80	7	706	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝	— 1⅛
19⅛	10½ BoiseCas .50	6	368	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
20	12⅜ BkMont 15.0	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅜ Borden 1.20	9	111	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	13½ BorWar 1.35	8	50	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛ Bormans	6	32	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅜	15⅝ BosEd 2.44	7	34	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
90	70 BosE pf3.88		230	80	80	80	+ 1
20⅝	16⅜ BosE pf1.17	6		19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
18⅜	14½ BranifF 2.0e	6	236	8	7⅞	8	
43½	35½ BrigSt 2.80	13	2	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ 1⅛
43¼	40⅛ BristMy 16.0	15	191	57⅜	56½	56½	— 1⅜
41¾	33 BristM pf 2		17	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅞ BritPet .40e	3	373	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
17	12¾ Brkwy Gls 1	7	41	16½	16¼	16¼	
17	11⅞ BklyUG 1.22	6	25	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
17	11⅞ Brown Co	5	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
19⅝	12⅜ BrwnGp 1.60	8	15	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅜ BrwnShp .20	5	22	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5 BrwnFer .20	7	32	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9 Brunswk .40	8	237	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼ BrushW .40		5115	13½	13½	13½	
3	1⅜ BTMt 1.15e		65	2	2	2	
29	28 BucyErie 1	15	217	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅞ BudaCo .80	10	63	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
4¼	2¾ Budlind .22t		1	3	3	3	
20	12 BuffFor 1.20	3	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
8¼	7 BulovaW .70	6	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	18½ BunkHil 1.92		7	19½	19½	19½	
7½	3½ BunkrRa .40	24	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅜ Bunkr pfl.50		2	20	20	20	
28¼	14⅞ BurInd 1.2	0	12	17⅜	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
42⅝	33 BurlNo 1.70	8	115	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
7½	6⅝ BurlNo pf.55		49	7¼	7¼	7¼	
25½	11⅞ Burndy .78	9	54	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
101¾	61¼ Burrghs .60		25407	94¾	92⅝	93⅛	— 1⅝

C

31⅜	31⅛ CabCab For		43	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
21	15¾ Cabot Cp .92	4	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅝ Cadence Ind	10	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
44⅜	23⅜ Caesars Wrl		30	32¾	32¼	32¾	
14⅝	9⅛ Cal Financl		48	11⅜	11	11⅜	
15½	13⅜ CalPUt 1.52	7	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
13⅛	7½ Callahn .15r	8	55	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝ Camm Brn		15	2⅛	2	2	
36¼	26¼ CamRL .60a		1656	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
23¾	12¼ CamSp 1.24	11	49	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼ CdnPac .86e	6	55	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	22 CapCit Com	14	61	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	21¾ CapHold .34	14	51	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
4	2⅜ Carbor 1.70	6	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
3	2 Carling OKe		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	10¼ Carlisle .88	4	9	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜ CaroFrg .20	58	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	11 CaroPw 1.60	6	249	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅞ CarTec 1.60	5	16	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅞ CarrCp .52	34	141	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
12⅜	10⅜ CarrGn .57e		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13¼ Cart Hwl .30	11	61	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
41¼	24¾ CartHw pf2		22	38	37	37	— 1
10¼	6¼ CartWall .40	0	57	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼ CascNGs .92	34	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼ CastICk .80b	5	73	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
69½	48 CaterPl 1.80	15	414	68⅛	67¼	68¼	+ ⅜
30¼	28⅞ CBS 1.45	12	347	48½	48	48	— ⅜
34	20½ CBS pf		10	33	33	33	— 1
1¾	⅞ CCI Corp		34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
26	11¾ XNecoCp 1.15	5	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
36	25⅞ Celanso 2.80	7	76	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
49½	41 Celn pfA4.50		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3½ CencoInc .20		138	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
10½	5 Centen .12	13	17	9	9	9	
17½	12¼ CenHud 1.72	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16	11¼ CenIlLt 1.60	7	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
48	44⅜ CnILt pf4.50		230	45	45	45	+ ⅛
13½	9⅜ CenIPS 1.20	9	60	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17¾	14½ CenLaEl 1.28	7	x30	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅞ CeMPw 1.34	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	14⅞ CenSeW 1.76	8	x128	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
14⅜	10 CenSoya .60	9	48	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
20½	16½ CenTel 1.12	9	53	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
19⅛	6¼ Centrm Data	7	93	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
7	3¼ CenLPw 1.96	7	160	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¼ Cerl-Ieed .60		23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅛ CessnAir 1	5	32	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
17⅜	10½ Champint 1	6	257	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
18¼	12⅞ Chmpl pf1.20		13	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9 ChamSp .60	9	331	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25¼	7¾ Chance .60	15	31	24½	23½	24	— ⅛
24⅜	17¼ ChartCo .40e	3	30	23½	20⅛	20⅛	— 3⅛
25¼	19¾ Chartr NY 2	5	13	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
9⅛	7 ChaseM .60	

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Nwtln pf4.20		14	67½	66	67	
NwML 1.31e	6	106	8¼	8	8	— ¼
NwtSll 2.40a	9	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
Norton 1.70	6	32	28½	26½	26½	
NortSim .40	10	726	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
NorS pf1.60		302	37⅞	37	37⅞	— ⅛
NucorCp .28	3	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
NVF 5.40t	2	94	29	28	29	+ ½
O						
Oakind .40	3	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
OccIPet .50e	3	898	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	+ ¾
OccidPt pf 4		14	46½	45	46½	+ 1¼
OccIP pf3.60		22	47⅝	44¼	47⅝	+ 3⅛
OccIP pf2.16		8	25⅛	25	25⅛	
OgdenCp 1	4	181	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
Ogdn pf1.87		4	29¾	29½	29¾	
OhioEd 1.6	8	164	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
OhE pf 10.76		z330	100¼	99½	100½	
OhEd pf4.4		z120	43½	43	43	— 1
OhPw pf 14		z190	107	106¼	106¼	+ ½
OKC Cp .80	3	114	11	10⅛	10¼	— ⅞
OklaGE 1.40	9	107	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
OklaNG 1.60	8	x17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
OlinCp 1.20	4	80	21½	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Olinkraft 1	5	40	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Omark .50	4	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
Oneida .76	4	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
OrangR 1.20	9	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
Orange .12	11	116	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ½
OtisElv 2.20	6	41	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+ ¾
OutMar 1.20	10	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
OutletCo .75	4	4	12¼	12	12	
OvernitT .80	6	9	14	14	14	— ¼
OverShip .15	4	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
OwenCn .88	23	92	39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
OwnIll 1.72	7	69	35⅞	35⅛	35½	
OwnIl pf4.75		3	68½	67¾	67¾	— ¼
OxfrdInd .06	4	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
P - Q						
PacAS 1.20a		23	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
PacGas 1.88	7	188	19⅛	18⅞	19	
PacLtg 1.68	7	19	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
PacPetrl 7.5	9	122	20½	20	20⅛	— ½
PacPw 1.40	6	143	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ¼
PacTT 1.20	8	29	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
PacTT pf 6		z30	72	72	72	— ¼
PacTin .80a	4	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
PaineW 1.8e	11	115	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
PaIW pf1.30		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
PalmBc .25	4	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Pamida Inc	12	106	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
PanAm Air		260	4	3⅞	3⅞	
PanhEP 2	6	83	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
Paprcft .60b	5	72	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
Pargas .98	7	15	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
ParHan 1.12	6	17	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Parker Pen	7	102	12	11¼	12	+ ¼
Pasco Inc	10	614	28½	24⅞	28½	+ 3½
Payls nw 3.5	8	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	
PeabGa .06r	12	61	19½	18⅛	18½	— 1⅛
Penn Cent		54	2	1⅞	1⅞	
PennDix 2.4	5	38	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Penn Fruit		26	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
Penney 1.16	26	207	56½	55⅛	55½	— ⅛
PaPwLt 1.80	6	59	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
PaPLt pf 13		z120	112	112	112	— ¼
PaPL pf8.40		z100	83	83	83	— 1½
PaPL pf8.4		z90	81	81	81	
PaPL pf4.50		z300	48	47	47	— 1½
PaPL pf4.40		z70	45½	45	45	— 1½
Pennwlt 1.36	8	21	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Penwl pf2.50		6	41½	41	41	
Pennzol 1.20	5	318	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
Pennz pfB 8		1	74	74	74	— 1
PeopDrg .20	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
PeopGa 2.68	6	42	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
PepsiCo 1.40	18	156	67	65⅝	66¼	— ¼
PerkElm .28	29	97	28⅛	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
Petinc 1.40	6	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
PeterPl .80	21	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
PetrieStr 8.0	23	23	67¼	66	67¼	+ ⅜
Petrolan .44	7	16	15⅛	15⅜	15½	
Petrlm 2.01e		29	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Pfizer .76	17	265	33	31¾	32⅞	+ ½
PhelpD 2.20	9	203	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
PhilaEl 1.64	7	938	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
PhilE pf9.50		z108	82½	82½	82½	
PhilE pf7.85		z100	65	65	65	+ ¼
PhilE pf7.80		z130	64	63½	63½	— 2
PhilE pf7.75		z30	64½	64½	64½	— 4
PhilE pf4.68		z608	47	39	39	— 2½
PhilE pf4.40		z250	38	38	38	
PhilE pf3.80		z160	32½	32	32	— 1
PhilSub 1.30	7	18	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ¾
PhilMorr 9.0	17	819	55½	54¼	54¾	— ¼
Philips Ind		26	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Phil Ind pf 1		3	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
PhilPet 1.60	8	464	43⅝	42¼	43⅝	+ ⅞
Pickwk 1.29t	7	51	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
PiedNG 1.28	5	2	12¼	12	12¼	
Pier 1 Imprt	15	89	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Pilsbry 1.80	10	67	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	+ ½
Pion Cp 1.20	8	25	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
PitneyB .60	8	134	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
PittFrg .80b	12	10	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Pittston .80a	9	437	58⅞	56⅛	58	+ 1
Pizza Hut	13	127	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
Plan Rsrch	9	284	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Playboy .12	8	15	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Plessey .93e	6	2	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ¼
PNB M .60e	10	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Polaroid .32	37	2058	31¼	29½	30⅛	+ ⅝
Ponderosa	20	505	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
PopeTa .60b	7	x17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Portec 1b	4	22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Portr pf5.50		z70	66	66	66	
PortGE 1.58	7	70	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
Potlath 1.40	7	49	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
PotmEl 1.16	8	147	11	10½	10⅞	
PotEl pf5.50		z1450	52	52	52	— ½
PotEl pf4.04		z160	39	37¾	39	+ 1¼
PPGInd 1.70	7	63	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Premier .32	7	8	10¼	10	10¼	
ProctGam 2	22	513	94¼	93¼	93½	— 1⅜
ProdRsh .30	5	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Prolier 1.40	2	107	28½	27	28½	+ 1
PSA Inc	10	23	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
PSvCol 1.20	7	1406	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
PSvEG 1.72	7	100	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
PSE pf 12.25		z230	107	105½	106½	— ½
PSEG pf9.62		z20	90½	90½	90½	— 1⅛
PSEG pf8.08		z10	75¼	75¼	75¼	— 1¾
PSEG pf4.30		z50	41	41	41	
PSEG pf1.40		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
PSvInd 2.56	9	126	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ¼
PSvNH 1.64	6	x74	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
PSvNM 1.28	8	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	
Pubickr .19t	9	80	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
Pueblola .30	7	22	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
PR Cem .12		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
PugSdP 2.16	6	39	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Pullmn 1.70	9	195	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+ ½
PurexCp .88	8	39	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Purlm Fash		8	2½	2⅜	2½	
Purolatr .96	9	35	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅞
QuakOat .80	9	206	15⅝	15	15	— ½
QuakStO .64	11	37	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Questor .25r		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
R						
RalstonP .90	15	461	38¾	37⅞	38¾	+ ¾
Ramada .12	13	188	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
Rancoin .40	45	38	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	5¼	RepdAm .50	8	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅝	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	18	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	7¼	Raymint .40	5	54	10	9⅞	10	
40⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	10	706	41	38⅞	41	+ 1⅛
19	10⅛	RCA 1	12	413	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
52½	39	RCA cvpf 4		6	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ½
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z70	39	38⅞	39	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	vjReadg Co		25	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	vjReadg pf		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅛	1	vjReadg 2pf		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	15⅝	RdpBate .35	8	163	22	20⅞	21⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Redman Ind		135	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12½	7	ReeceCp .74	10	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅝	16¼	Reed Tool	11	90	24⅝	23¼	24¼	+ ¾
15⅞	10¼	ReichCh .60	4	x75	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	
7	4½	Rellab St .60	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	10¼	RelianEl .90	6	55	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
8	4¾	RellaGro .40		35	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16¼	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
18¼	13½	ReG pfB2.20		7	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Republic Cp	5	68	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12	8¼	RepFinS .80	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	RepMtg Inv		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	314	32⅞	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	9	201	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	17	24	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
13⅛	6¼	RevCop .25e	4	1017	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
70½	47⅞	Revlon 1.20	18	106	67⅝	66½	67	— 1⅛
3¾	2	Rexham .20	5	23	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.72	6	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
26½	20	Rexn pf2.50		3	25⅝	25½	25½	
31	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		7	31¼	30¾	30¼	— ¾
56¼	49½	Reylnd 2.80	8	883	56½	57¼	53⅞	— 2⅞
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		83	62¼	59	59	— 3½
22¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	149	20⅝	19¾	20¼	+ ⅞
13	5½	ReySec .50e	10	40	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
12¼	10¼	Richardsn 1	4	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅞	RichMer .64	12	71	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Richmnd .80	6	33	11½	11⅛	11½	
13⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	5	26	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13¼	8	RioGran .60	4	19	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
9¼	7½	RioGr pf.80		15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅛	4⅞	Rite Aid .15	16	923	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅝
20⅝	11⅛	RivianF .90	11	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	
13½	9	Robshaw .70	16	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Robins .24a	12	517	13	12⅛	13	
15⅝	10⅛	RochG 1.24b	8	49	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅞
12⅞	10½	RochTel .76	8	142	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Rockowr .64	10	26	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅞	Rockwllnt 2	6	83	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
59	50	Rklnt pf4.75		8	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
21	17	Rklnt pf1.35		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
78	46½	RohmH 1.28	15	79	74⅞	74	74¼	— ⅜
10⅛	7⅞	Rohrlnd .40	6	34	8¾	8½	8¾	
19⅛	7¼	Rollins .30	14	26	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅞	Ronson .28	21	28	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Roper 1.10		33	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
25¾	18	RorerA .90	13	157	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ¼
44¾	27⅝	Rosario .40b	15	104	37⅝	36	36½	— ¾
12⅞	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	12	203	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
39⅞	34½	RoylD 2.71e	3	163	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Roylind .45t	9	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	5	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ¼
20½	14	Rubbrm .36	26	29	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
19⅝	11	Rucker .20	7	117	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	5⅞	RussTog .76	16	71	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Ryder Sys		758	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
		S						
30½	25	SabineR .96	9	7	27	27	27	— ¼
2¼	1½	Safegrd Ind	24	72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46	34⅝	Safewy 1.80	19	238	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	7	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
57¾	34¼	StJosM 2.20	6	290	57⅝	56	57⅜	+ 1
27¾	22¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	40	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		x32	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	19½	StRegP 1.40	6	342	29¼	27½	29¼	+ 1½
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	56	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	Sandrs Asso		44	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14½	8¼	Sangamo .70	6	16	13	12½	13	+ ½
9½	5¾	SJuanR .80t	5	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	25½	SFeInd 1.80	7	247	29¾	25⅝	26⅝	
6⅞	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	10	157	25⅞	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅝	SargWel .40	9	218	11½	9¾	11¼	+ 1½
5⅛	3⅛	Saul REst	6	85	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	SavanE .66r	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	1½	Sav A Stop		35	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
5⅝	3	SevODr .16a	9	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
7	1⅝	SavinB Mch	23	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅞	2½	Saxon Ind	10	49	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	5	273	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5⅝	2⅞	Schaefer Cp	18	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
67¼	44½	SchergPl .80	26	433	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
27¼	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	15	106	21¾	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
85	69	Schlumb .60	31	489	83½	82½	82⅞	+ ⅜
14¾	9	SCM Cp .50	4	34	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	5	7	7	6⅞	7	
16⅛	8⅝	ScottLFd .64	4	94	14	13⅞	14⅛	
14⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	8	48	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅜	ScottFor .68	6	155	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	ScottPap .68	9	156	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5	Scottys .10	14	13	10	10	10	
13⅝	8¼	ScovllMfg 1	10	68	13	12⅝	12⅞	
34½	25½	Scovll pf2.50		12	32	32	32	— ½
6	4	ScudDuoVr		17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
8½	7¾	Scud pf.62k		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	SeaCont .20	4	28	16½	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
31½	25⅝	SeabCL 2.20	5	280	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
5½	2½	SeabWA .14t	8	32	5	4⅞	5	
37	29⅝	Seagram .80	15	27	30⅛	29⅞	29½	— ⅜
6½	3	Seagrv .35p	8	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	7	SealdPw .72	7	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅞	SearleG .46	16	539	23⅝	23	23⅛	
69⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	20	425	64⅝	63	64⅛	— ½
2⅜	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		29	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
33	21½	Sedcolnc .13	10	111	30⅝	29½	30¼	
6⅞	3¼	SvcCplnt .10	5	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	4	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3⅛	Shakspre .28	7	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	5½	Shapell .10	6	17	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	5	70	42⅝	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
27¼	17¼	ShellT 1.10e	4	1	25½	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
8	4¼	ShellrGl .55	4	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅞	ShlGl pf2.35		7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
48¾	34½	SherW 2.30	6	104	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— 1⅛
75	55½	Shr W pf4.40		250	69½	69½	69½	— 1½
10½	8¼	SierrPac .72	6	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18½	14⅞	SignalCo .90	6	105	17½	15⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	14	Signal pf 1		1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	25⅝	SignodeCp 1	11	552	37¼	37	37¼	+ 1⅛
7¼	2½	SimPrec .12	10	41	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19½	12	Simm .88a	10	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14½	8¼	SimpPat .33	22	470	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	9⅝	SingerCo .40		683	14¼	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		9	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
21½	10⅝	SkaggCo .60	10	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
59¼	50⅜	Skelly 1.20a	6	3	55	55	55	— ½
19¼	6⅝	Skil Corp	26	2	9½	9¼	9¼	
23⅞	14⅝	Skyline .24	61	257	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
9¾	7⅝	SmithAO .60	42	x30	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
27	15½	SmithInt .24	11	205	26¼	25⅛	25¾	+ ½
56⅝	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	52	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅝
15⅝	10½	Smucker .80	9	1	15⅝	15½	15½	
9¼	7⅛	SolaBas .60	4	7	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Sonesta Int	9	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	5	SonyCp .02h	27	482	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
36	29	SooLin 4.50e	6	10	30	29½	29¾	+ ½
7½	4½	SOS Con .34	5	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	8	78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14½	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	6	14	14	14	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	Southdown	3	42	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ½
24¼	17⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		10	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	121	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	4	1	6½	6½	6½	
19¾	15⅞	SoCalE 1.68	4	187	17	16½	17	
11	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	1208	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23⅜	23⅛	SoinGE 2.28	7	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
50⅝	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	43	49½	48⅝	49⅛	+ ¾
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	84	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
46½	41½	SoNE pf3.82		3	44	44	44	— ¼
54½	50⅞	SoNE pf4.62		z100	50½	50½	50½	— ½
31⅞	26⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	7	191	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ¾
53¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	9	177	51½	50½	51⅛	— ⅛
54	48	SouRy pfA 3		4	52½	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
6¼	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		15	6	6	6	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	SouUGs 1.40	7	11	25¼	25	25	
25	15¾	Southld .40b	14	48	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
8⅞	4¼	SwstFor .28	4	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	12¼	SwtFI pf1.50		11	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅜	SwstPSv .90	8	56	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Sparton .24	4	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	
41	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	369	40¾	39⅞	40¼	
12⅝	5⅞	Sprague El	4	43	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	22	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	12	92	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	237	34⅛	32⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
88	48	StaleyMfg 2	7	122	91	87¼	90	+ 4⅝
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		24	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
67¼	52½	StdBrands 2	17	44	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	38¼	StBPaint .32	30	91	47	44½	44⅝	— 2¼
27⅞	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	487	24¾	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
45⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	6	349	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	
63½	44½	StOilOh 1.36	17	296	61	57½	59¼	— 2¼
8⅞	6⅝	StdPress .48	4	22	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	StPrud .66b	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	23	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .68	5	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	5	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv	2	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		x35	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
69¾	40	StaufCh 2.20	8	356	68½	67½	68⅛	— ½
69¼	39¾	Stau pf1.80a		2	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝
25½	16⅝	SterDrug .70	16	709	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .12	9	130	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
14⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	5	202	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
24⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	15	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ½
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	11	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
52	33⅝	StoneWeb 2	9	11	48⅝	48	48¼	— ⅝
11	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	6	33	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
10	6¼	StridRite .78	7	29	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
38½	19	StuWor 1.32	16	28	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ½
55½	46	StuWr pfB5		2	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ 1¼
22½	16	StW pfA1.40		3	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	5	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
15	11¾	SubnPro .88	5	19	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
8⅛	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	11	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
37½	29	SunOil r	4	60	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
40½	32¼	Sun O pf2.25		162	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
9	11¼	Sunbeam 1	18	10	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	7	29	20½	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
40	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
14¾	9	SunshMn .48	12	44	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	— ⅜
24¼	15	SupValu .98	8	98	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	12	6	176	174½	174½	— ½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	14	50	4½	4⅜	4½	
6⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	3	31	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	12	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Swank .48	5	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	12½	Sybron .72	11	353	21½	19⅝	21⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅝	3	Systron Don	33	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
		T						
24⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .68	8	16	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
4¼	2½	Talcott Nat		15	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	47	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Talley pfB 1		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅝	9⅛	TampaE .96	9	102	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	13	528	36⅞	35	36⅞	+ 1⅛
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Technicolr	6	70	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
14¾	5	Technicon	16	16	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
34⅞	16½	Tektronx .20	11	26	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ¼
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
15	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	141	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	48⅝	Teledyn pf6		1	52	52	52	+ 1¼
5⅞	½	Teleprmpt		358	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Telex Cp		1020	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+ ½
24⅝	21¼	Tennco 1.60	5	711	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Tennco wt A		139	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	80	Tennc pf5.50		24	80	79½	79½	— 2
17⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	171	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2a	5	792	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
38½	28¼	TexCom .98	12	6	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
32⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	101	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	46	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
33¾	23⅞	Texgulf 1.20	7	293	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ¾
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	5	13⅛	13	13	
114½	61	TexInst 1	30	340	104⅝	100¼	103⅛	+ ⅞
7⅞	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	179	7	6⅝	7	
21½	15½	TexOGs .01b	9	74	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
27¼	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	13	6	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—
23½	18	TexUt 1.24	9	187	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
6½	2¼	Texfi Ind		17	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—
20¾	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	128	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+ ⅝
27¼	20¼	Textr pf2.08		6	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
28¼	15	Textr pf1.40		46	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ⅝
14¾	9⅝	Thiokol .70	4	104	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	25⅝	ThomBet .72	19	25	37	36⅞	37	+ ¼
9⅛	5	Thomln .40b	13	33	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	8	41	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6⅝	4¾	ThriftDg .48	12	22	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	TI Corp 1	10	253	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
41	30¾	TidwatM .60	8	48	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅛
14	7¼	Tigerin .48e	11	103	13	12⅝	12⅞	
46½	24¼	Timeinc 2	9	201	46½	45⅛	46	+ 1¼
18¼	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	74	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
32½	24¾	Timkn 1.50a	6	44	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
13⅞	9⅝	Tish Rlty		10	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
7¼	5⅝	Todd Shipyd		8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	6	40	18⅝	18	18⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	11	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	ToolRol .40b	8	15	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
22¾	13½	TraneCo .96	12	39	22	21	22	+ ½
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	11	61	31¾	30⅛	31⅛	+ ½
12⅛	5¾	Trans W Air		313	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		7	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
11½	7¼	TranWF .16	7	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6	Transam .59	13	283	8⅝	8½	8½	
70	54	Trans pf4.50		3	68½	68½	68½	
21½	17½	Tranlnc 1.84		x28	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9	8¼	Transco .80	11	56	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Transcn .45	6	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	4⅝	TranOh .20r	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Tramwy 1.48	5	24	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
25⅞	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	7	361	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
35	28	Travelr pf 2		6	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	TRE Corp		21	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		73	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
34½	28½	TriCn pf2.50		7	31½	31	31	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		19	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16	11⅜	Trialnd .90a	4	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	10	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Trinity .80	5	44	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	Tropica .20e	18	107	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅞
20⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	6	222	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	— ⅛
55	40½	TRW pf4.50		1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
57½	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		8	56	56	56	— 1½
10¼	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	103	10	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅝	5⅝	TwenCen .40	10	650	11½	10¼	10¼	— ½
16⅝	8½	TycoLb .18a	10	82	15¼	14⅝	15	
28⅝	13½	TylerCo .60	4	85	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅞
		U						
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	144	21⅝	20¾	21	+ ⅜
20⅝	17	Uarco 1.20a	5	44	19½	19⅛	19¼	
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
11⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	74	10⅝	9½	10¼	+ ½
3	1½	UMET Tr		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	75	10	10	10	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛	6¼	UnBanc .84b	6	112	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
65⅝	37¼	UnCamp 2	10	118	64	62½	64	
62½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	971	62½	61½	62½	
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	7	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
6¼	2¼	Union Corp	16	26	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	123	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
71	65⅝	UnEl pf7.44		2	64½	64½	64½	— ⅜
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z200	41	41	41	— ½
26⅝	23⅝	UnEl pf2.72		16	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Un Fidelity	11	138	4	3½	4	+ ½
39⅞	34⅝	UnOCal 1.98	4	411	34¾	34	34¼	— ½
52	44½	UOCa pf2.50		51	45	44	44	— 1⅞
76¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	13	93	76½	75⅝	76½	+ ¾
13	11	UnPac pf.47		4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	1¾	Uniona Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	142	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
81¼	66½	Uniroyal pf8		z20	79	79	79	+ ¼
46⅛	31¼	UnitAircft 2	7	309	45⅛	43¾	45	+ ¼
114½	86½	Unit Air pf 8		24	112	111	111	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		10	6½	5¾	6¼	+ ½
7⅞	6	UnitCp .70e		84	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
8⅛	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	6	335	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	10½	U Ilium 2.32	4	19	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ¾
9½	5½	UnitInd .36b	6	4	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Unitin pf .60		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
4⅞	1⅞	Unitinn .10		14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15½	12½	UnMM 1.40	4	17	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Un Nuclr		150	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		12	2	1⅞	2	
8½	6	UnitRefg .40	3	14	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
32⅝	25½	USFIdG 2.48	13	42	30¼	30	30	
16½	12⅝	USFoS 1.50e		10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	USGyps 1.60	10	175	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7½	2⅝	US Home	23	114	6⅝	6	6⅛	
5	2½	US Ind .33r		164	4⅝	4	4	
14	9¼	USLease .24	10	88	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	US Rltylnv	26	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	13	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
64⅝	38½	US Stl 2.80	5	837	64⅝	61⅝	63⅞	+ 1
19⅝	16⅝	USTobac .90	12	43	19⅝	19	19½	
15⅝	12⅝	UnITel 1.08	8	495	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
1½	7/16	UnTel wt		14	½	½	½	— 1/16
20⅝	16½	UnTl 2pf1.50		3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
7½	3½	Unitrode Cp	7	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
26	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	4	191	29	25	27¼	+ 2¼
36⅝	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	29	34⅝	33¾	34½	
17⅞	11¼	UOP .90	7	1983	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ¼
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	475	44⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ¼
16⅛	10	USLIFE .30	6	305	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
10½	8½	UsifeF .96a		2	9½	9⅛	9½	
18¼	12	USM stp1.20	4	15	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
24½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		2	23½	23½	23½	
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z110	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
70⅞	39½	Utahlntl 1	20	761	65	64⅛	65⅛	— ½
28⅝	23½	UtahPL 2.36	8	155	25½	25⅛	25½	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
26¾	17	UV Ind 1b	3	58	22⅞	21½	22	— ¼
57½	50¼	UV In pf5.50		2	55	55	55	— 1
		V						
10⅝	6½	Varian .20	9	46	9½	9	9¼	
27⅞	24	Veeder 1.72	6	3	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2	Venico .20	20	1	4	4	4	
14⅞	11	VestSec 1.25		25	12¼	12	12	— ¼
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	72	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	
26⅞	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	29	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
8⅞	2¾	Viacom Int	11	100	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
6⅞	4½	VictCmp .50	10	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12½	8⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	492	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z100	81	81	81	— ½
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z20	65	65	65	— 3
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z130	48	48	48	
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z40	41	41	41	
7¼	3¼	Vornado Inc	15	54	6¼	6	6	— ¼
12⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .60	4	16	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
32¾	23½	VulMat 1.60	6	23	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
		W						
19⅝	12½	Wachova .76	8	14	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
42	27¼	Wach pf2.20		1	36	36	36	
4⅞	2½	Wachovi Rlt		22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
12¼	10	Walgreen 1	11	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
44	32¼	WlkrA 1.40a	10	30	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	—
25⅛	12	WallBus .55	10	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
9	6	Wa.Mur .60	4	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅝	9½	WalMart .12	19	11	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ¾
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	15	104	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	22	24	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	8	19	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8½	4½	WrnerCo .50	9	5	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	WrnCom .40	5	41	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
31	17	WrnC pf1.26		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
36½	25	WarnL .84	16	158	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
19¼	10⅛	Warn S 1.20	8	259	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	46	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
29⅝	23⅛	WasgN pf2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	3	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
19¼	16½	WasWat 1.52	8	72	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	8	319	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	11¾	WatknJ .20e	16	61	25⅝	23½	25½	+ 1¾
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	19	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit	11	41	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
15	10⅝	Wean pf.63k		5	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	5	36	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	9	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
9⅞	6¼	WelMcL .60	5	34	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20	15	WelsMkl .60	8	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Welbilt Corp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	199	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
7	3⅛	WellFM .90e		15	5¼	5	5	
12	8⅝	WescoF .40	7	21	11	11	11	— ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	16⅝	WstctTr 1.60	7	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
34⅞	18¼	WstPtPep 2	6	56	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	5	50	8	7⅞	8	
25⅝	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	7	80	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
13⅝	7⅞	WnCo NAm	4	134	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	112	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	WnPubsh .80	4	322	13	11⅞	12⅝	— 1⅛
15¼	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	58	114	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	41½	41½	41½	+ 1
46	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	42	42	42	+ 1
15½	9¼	WestgEl .97	40	578	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	149	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
16½	12	Wevbrg 1.28	6	1	15	15	15	— ¼
38	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	20	465	36⅛	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	WhelFry .40	9	30	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
68	61	WhelLE 5.75		z10	61	61	61	
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.05e	2	102	30	29	29⅞	— ⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z450	57	56	57	— ½
27	15⅛	Whirlpool .60	47	527	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	WhitCon .80	6	311	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
34½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	32½	32⅛	32½	—
10⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .40a	3	82	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	9	135	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
13¼	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	91	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	WiebldSt .28	9	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅞	25¼	WilmsCo .60	9	529	35⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
54	29½	WilmsCo wt		42	49⅞	47	49⅛	+ 1¾
37	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	13	73	37½	37	37	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		208	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	71	25⅝	24¾	25⅛	— ⅛
15	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	15	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
27½	17½	Witco 1.20	6	138	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	7	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	Wometco .56	7	36	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅛
16¼	7	WoodsCp .48	7	17	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	211	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		5	27	27	27	— ½
6⅛	2⅞	World Airw	3	30	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
61¼	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	13	15	60	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅝
4	1⅛	Wyly Corp		41	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		X						
81¼	60¼	XeroxCp 1	17	1102	73½	71¾	71¾	— 1⅝
12⅞	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	34	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Y						
10⅝	4¼	Yates Ind	5	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	9¼	YngsDr .60a	6	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
		Z						
18	9¼	ZaleCorp .76	8	83	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	23½	Zapata .60	3	65	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
58	45½	Zapata pf 2		6	47¼	47½	47½	— 5½
5	2¼	Zayre Corp	37	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
22½	10	ZenithRad 1	88	155	21⅞	20½	21½	— ½
9⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .28	10	46	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.68¼	1.13
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36	.40
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	300	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	87-93
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	81-82	100-110
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	21½
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.50¼	4.58¼
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.28 7/10	5.74
Gold N.Y., oz.	188.00	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	741.9	728.6

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 25, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	24.60	24.60	24.01	24.05	25.25
Jul	23.50	23.50	22.95	23.00	24.30
Sep	22.00	22.20	21.80	21.80	23.10
Oct	21.40	21.65	21.25	21.35	22.40
Mar	19.35	19.60	19.25	19.35	20.25
May	18.85	18.85	18.65	18.80	B19.35
Jul	18.40	18.40	18.20	18.20	B18.50
Sep	18.00	18.00	17.70	17.70	18.00

Sales: 3,272.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	126.00	126.00	126.00	B125.00	B125.00
Oct	138.00	138.00	138.00	B133.00	B135.60
Dec	140.00	140.00	140.00	B137.00	139.00
Mar	143.30	143.30	143.30	B141.00	B139.00

Sales: 5.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	54.40	54.50	53.31	53.65	54.80
Jul	51.30	51.30	50.10	50.50	51.60
Sep	51.25	51.25	50.00	50.50	51.55
Dec	51.30	51.30	50.59	50.75	51.70
Mar	51.30	51.30	50.65	50.85	51.80
May	50.71	50.88	50.71	50.88	51.65

Sales: 1,428.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	56.20	56.50	55.60	56.70	56.80
Jul	57.50	57.70	56.80	56.90	58.00
Sep	58.50	58.80	58.10	58.10	59.20
Dec	60.50	60.60	59.80	59.90	61.00
Jan	61.00	61.00	60.50	60.50	61.50
Mar	62.20	62.20	61.50	61.50	62.50
May	63.10	63.10	62.50	62.50	63.50

Sales: 1,643.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	3.70	3.88	3.69	3.71	3.77

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	4.65	4.71	4.65	4.71	4.66
Mar	5.50	5.55	5.48	5.55	5.55
Apr	6.00	6.02	5.93	6.02	5.94
May	6.85	6.98	6.84	6.92	6.85

Sales: 2,025.

SILVER (5,000 troy ounces)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	429.00	431.90	429.00	429.90	430.80
May	427.80	433.00	425.50	530.00	431.20
Jun	430.50	433.10	430.50	433.10	434.30
Jul	432.30	439.00	431.50	436.60	437.50
Sep	439.10	443.50	438.00	442.30	443.50
Dec	443.30	452.00	447.00	451.40	452.60
Jan	451.50	454.20	451.00	454.20	455.40
Mar	457.50	461.00	456.50	560.00	461.20
May	463.40	465.80	462.50	465.80	467.00
Jul	468.80	471.60	468.80	471.60	472.80

Sales: 3,644.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	43.40	43.89	43.40	43.75	B43.20
Jul	49.80	50.60	49.80	50.60	B50.10
Sep	51.90	52.30	51.90	B52.20	B51.60
JNov	53.25	54.10	53.24	B53.90	B53.50
Jan	54.75	55.40	54.75	55.40	B54.90
Mar	56.55	56.70	56.65	56.70	56.30

Sales: 350.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	44.90	45.38	44.55	44.55	44.80
Jul	46.10	46.40	45.70	45.75	45.80
Oct	47.60	47.85	47.25	47.41	47.20
Dec	48.10	48.50	47.95	48.15	47.80
Mar	49.20	49.60	49.05	B49.10	48.75
May	50.00	50.10	50.00	B49.80	49.45
Jul	50.45	50.45	50.35	B50.35	B50.10

Sales: 3,400.

GOLD (100 Troy ounces)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	166.30	166.30	166.30	166.10S	167.90
May	167.30	167.30	166.20	166.30S	168.10
Jun	168.50	168.50	166.50	167.00S	168.80
Aug	170.50	170.50	168.70	169.10S	170.90
Oct	172.60	172.60	171.20	171.40S	173.00
Dec	174.60	176.70	172.70	173.70S	175.20
Feb	176.70	176.70	175.50	175.90S	177.50
Apr	177.80	177.80	177.80	178.20S	179.80
Aug	183.20	183.20	183.20	182.80S	184.40

Sales: 653.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	3.40½	3.43	3.37½	3.38½	3.40
Jul	3.32	3.35	3.30	3.31½	3.31
Sep	3.40	3.41½	3.36½	3.38	3.36
Dec	3.49	3.52	3.47	3.49	3.47
Mar	3.56	3.58½	3.53½	3.56	3.53

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	2.84¼	2.88	2.84¼	2.87	2.83
Jul	2.83	2.87½	2.83	2.86	2.82
Sep	2.75	2.78¾	2.74½	2.77¼	2.72½
Dec	2.60	2.61¾	2.59	2.60½	2.56¾
Mar	2.66	2.66¾	2.64¾	2.66	2.62¼
May	2.68¾	2.69¼	2.68¾	2.69¼	2.65½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	5.63	5.67½	5.52	5.57	5.58
Jul	5.50	5.53½	5.44½	5.44½	5.44½
Aug	5.48	5.51	5.41	5.41	5.43
Sep	5.37	5.41	5.31	5.31½	5.33
Nov	5.35	5.37½	5.27	5.27	5.31½
Jan	5.42	5.42	5.35	5.36	5.37
Mar	5.47	5.48	5.42	5.42½	5.45
May	5.53	5.56	5.49½	5.49½	5.49½
Jul	5.59	5.61	5.54½	5.54½	5.54½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	26.35	26.60	25.85	26.00	26.25
Jul	24.70	25.05	24.45	24.55	24.65
Aug	23.80	24.10	23.60	23.90	23.88
Sep	23.10	23.25	22.90	23.00	23.10
Oct	22.25	22.30	21.90	22.10	22.10
Dec	21.25	21.40	20.90	21.00	20.90
Jan	20.50	20.90	20.40	20.40	20.50
Mar	20.40	20.50	19.90	19.90	20.10
May	19.75	19.85	19.60	19.60	19.70
Jul	19.25	19.40	19.00	19.00	19.20

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	123.00	124.00	122.50	123.20	122.00
Jul	125.50	127.00	125.50	126.10	125.00
Aug	129.00	130.00	128.50	129.00	127.00
Sep	130.40	132.00	129.50	131.00	129.00
Oct	133.00	133.00	130.50	132.50	131.00
Dec	134.50	137.00	134.50	135.30	134.50
Jan	137.50	138.50	137.50	133.00	137.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Mar	141.00	142.80	140.50	140.30	140.00
May	—	—	—	142.50	142.00
Jul	—	—	—	145.00	145.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Apr	428.00	432.50	426.50	430.00	431.00
May	431.00	432.00	429.00	432.00	433.00
Jun	433.00	436.00	428.00	432.50	435.50
Aug	438.50	442.50	435.50	440.00	441.00
Oct	445.00	448.00	441.00	445.50	447.50
Dec	450.00	452.50	447.00	452.00	452.50
Feb	457.00	459.50	455.50	459.50	459.50
Apr	463.00	465.00	462.00	465.00	465.50
Jun	468.50	470.50	468.00	470.50	470.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Jun	44.65	45.25	44.65	45.20	44.65
Aug	42.00	42.57	41.97	42.50	41.85
Oct	39.10	39.75	39.10	39.72	39.10
Dec	38.95	39.45	38.95	39.30	38.90
Feb	38.85	39.12	38.75	39.00	38.70

Sales: June 2889; Aug 3123; Oct 620; Dec 252; Feb 131.
Open interest: April 43; June 12380; Aug 11254; Oct 2614; Dec 2162; Feb 722.
Sales: May 9; Aug 5; Sep 0; Oct 39; Nov 3.
Aug 11254; Oct 2614; Dec 2162; Feb 722.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Jun	47.10	47.62	47.05	47.45	47.05
Jul	47.75	48.30	47.75	48.05	47.60
Aug	46.80	47.37	46.80	47.15	46.75
Oct	45.00	45.45	44.80	45.35	44.95
Dec	45.10	45.60	44.95	45.40	44.90
Feb	44.30	44.55	44.10	44.35	44.05
Apr	42.37	42.65	42.37	b42.65	a42.40

Sales: June 1134; July 720; Aug 430; Oct 96; Dec 202; Feb 20; April 10.
Open interest: April 3; June 4135; July 2873; Aug 2001; Oct 874; Dec 2369; Feb 769; April 193.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	45.00	45.95	45.00	45.90	45.00
Jun	46.30	48.20	46.30	47.85	46.15
Jul	48.45	48.95	48.45	48.95	48.45
Aug	50.00	51.00	50.00	51.00	n50.00
Sep	56.50	57.75	56.50	a57.60	56.70

Sales: May 163; June 264; July 27; Aug 18; Sep 174.
Open interest: April 3; May 570; June 563; July 61; Aug 10; Sep 589.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	73.00	74.50	72.90	b74.50	73.29
Jul	73.50	74.70	73.25	b74.70	73.30
Aug	72.00	73.35	72.00	b73.35	71.70
Feb	67.60	68.92	67.45	68.70	67.40
Mar	66.80	67.95	66.65	67.95	a66.55
May	—	—	—	b68.00	a66.55

Sales: May 1128; July 2030; Aug 373; Feb 528; March 22; May 0.
Open interest: May 3435; July 5690; Aug 2239; Feb 1787; March 122; May 6.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounces)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Jun	169.00	169.00	166.40	167.40	168.90
Sep	172.00	172.00	169.60	170.40	172.40
Dec	175.00	175.00	172.80	173.80	175.50
Mar	178.70	178.70	176.70	177.00	179.00
Jun	181.00	181.20	179.80	181.20	182.40
Sep	—	—	—	184.50	186.00

Sales: June 985; Sep. 75; Dec. 71; March 5; June 5; Sep. 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
May	260	237	240 -245	250 -251
Aug	240	224.50	227 -227.50	234.50-235.50
Oct	225	212	215 -215.50	221 -221.50
Dec	212.50	203	205.50-206	209.50-210.50
Mar	206.50	195.50	198.95-199	200 -202
May	196	190	192 -193	192 -193
Aug	190	185	167.50-190	186 -189
Lots 3,637.				
COCOA				
May	512	495	496 -497	509 -510
Jul	518	504	505 -506	514.50-516
Sep	521	504	504.50-506	517 -518
Dec	541	532	535 -535.50	536.50-537
Mar	545	538	538 -539	539 -541
May	545	538	533 -539	540 -541
Jul	544	537	538 -539	540 -541
Lots 3,808.				
COFFEE				
Mar	410	400	400 -401	409 -409.50
May	407	398	399 -399.50	405.50-406
Jul	404	395	397 -397.50	402.50-403
Sep	404	398	397 -398	402 -402.50
Nov	404.50	400	401 -400.50	404.50-405
Jan	407.50	402	402 -404	407 -408
Mar	No trade		403.50-404	406 -408.50

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	547 - 548	554 - 555
3 months	564 - 565	572 - 573
Cathodes: spot	536 - 538	544 - 544.50
3 months	554 - 554.50	561 - 562
Tin: spot	2,991 - 2,995	2,994 - 2,996
3 months	3,025 - 3,027	3,026 - 3,028
Lead: spot	197.50 - 197.75	198 - 198.25
3 months	194 - 194.25	195 - 195.25
Zinc: spot	339.75 - 331	330.50 - 331
3 months	325.75 - 326	326 - 326.50
Silver: spot	182.30 - 182.50	182.30 - 182.50
3 months	186.50 - 186.70	186.40 - 186.50

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug			2,570	
Oct			2,300	
Dec			2,070	
Mar			2,010	
May			1,970	
Aug			1,950	
COCOA				
May	558	530	551-554	U.C.
Jul	—	—	545-555	— 5
Sep	547	530	535-536	— 9
Dec	546	532	534-535	— 9
Mar	—	—	534-544	—11
Lots 420.				

Market Summary

April 24, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Disney W	242,700	46¼	+1⅛
Polaroid	205,800	30⅛	+ ⅝
UOP	198,300	17⅝	+ ¼
Comwlth Oil	187,800	11⅛	+ ⅛
Avon Prod	177,800	42⅝	+2⅛
Marathn Oil	155,700	33⅝	+3⅛
Hercule Inc	150,300	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	156,200	48½	— ⅛
MinnMM	154,700	57¾	
Pub Svc Col	140,600	13⅜	
Gen Elec	132,900	44½	— ⅛
Southern Co	128,800	10¼	— ¼
Am Home	119,700	35⅝	— ½
Mohwk Dat	110,400	3⅛	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	110,200	71¾	—1⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Advances	672	396
Volume (in million)	19.05	20.04
Declines	710	1064
Unchanged	419	359
Total issues	1801	1819
New 1975 highs	67	59
New 1975 lows	21	17

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Nolex Cp	71,500	18	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	66,400	40½	— ¾
HoustOil M	62,100	21	— ½
Beverly Ent	37,100	1⅝	+ ¼
Vikoa Inc	36,600	2¼	+ ⅛
Fly Dia Oil	36,500	20⅛	+1⅛
Fed Resrcs	36,200	2⅞	+ ½
OnLine Sys	33,800	18⅝	+1⅞
Champ Ho	33,500	3⅞	+ ⅛
Anixter Br	32,600	8⅝	+ ¾

Approx total stock sales 2,258,000
Stock sales year ago 2,636,285

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.70	83.21	83.54	—0.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	797.17	810.15	792.32	803.66	+ 1.77
20 Trn	166.18	168.80	164.90	167.57	+ 0.62
15 Utl	75.35	75.98	74.77	75.49	0.31
65 Stk	245.11	248.88	243.48	246.77	+ 0.39

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
500 Stocks	86.92	85.00	86.04	—0.08
425 Industrials	97.89	95.69	96.88	—0.10
15 Railroads	39.19	38.45	39.04	+0.14
60 Utilities	38.41	37.73	38.08	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	45.79	45.34	45.63	—0.01
Industrials	50.91	50.36	50.70	U.C.
Transportation	32.10	31.71	32.08	+0.15
Utilities	29.90	29.83	29.89	—0.03
Finance	48.11	47.89	48.05	—0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 23	230,248	443,947	4,714
April 22	302,224	505,615	4,233
April 22	282,571	489,434	3,267
April 18	236,991	464,855	5,750
April 17	384,372	557,441	5,285
April 16	258,317	499,204	4,135

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Gold Markets

April 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	168.75	167.20	—0.80
Zurich	169.00	167.25	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.74	170.92	+0.60

U.S. dollars per ounce.

New Highs and Lows

Thursday's

NEW HIGHS-67

Advan Inv	Genuin Pts	Phil Subrb
Amaxinc pf	Grand Un	Raytheon
Am Shipbdg	Gulf Resrc	Rexnrd pfA
Amsted	Glf Res pf A	Rexnrd pfB
Avery Prod	Glf Res pf B	Rite Aid
Avon Prod	HCA Martin	SargWel Sci
Beth Steel	KC Soulnd	Signode Cp
Big Three	Latrobe Stl	Staley Mfg
Carborun	Marcor Inc	Stude Worth
Chi EastIll	Marcor pf A	StuWor pfB
Clev Cliff	Masonite	StuWor pfA
Colon Penn	McDonald	Super Valu
Colon Str	Melv Shoe	Sybron Corp
Crown Zell	MoPac pf	UnPac Corp
Deltec Int	Mohwk Dat	UnPacCp pf
Digital Eq	Monsanto pf	US ForSec
Dravo Corp	Niagra Shre	US Steel
Eagle Pich	NorAm Coal	Univar Cp
Exxon Cp	NVF Co	Vulcan Mat
Federal Co	Parker Pen	Walkins Jhn
FedPap Bd	Pasco Inc	WeanU pf A
FMC 3	Petrie Str	White Cons
ForeMcK pf		

NEW LOWS-21

Apache Cp	Pac GasEl	UnEl 2.72pf
CabotCab F	Ph El 3.80pf	UnOil Cal
CrwnZell pf	Prod Rsrch	UnOilCal pf
Dayco Corp	Ranco Inc	UniTel
DaytPL pfF	Roch Tel	Walker H A
NwsMut Lf	Tenneco pf	Zapata Corp
OKC Corp	Un El 7.44pf	ZapataCp pf

French Car Output Off

PARIS, April 24 (AP-DJ).—French auto production slumped 21 per cent in March from a year earlier, new private and commercial vehicle registrations were off 20 per cent and exports remained steady, the industry federation reported today.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices April 24, 1975

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Chltn Cp	2⅛	2¼	Jamsby	17¾	18	PnzlOff B	7	7⅛
ChrisSe	110½	114½	Jiffy Fds	⅝	1	Pepsi BW	4¾	5¼
Circle F	1¾	2⅛	Joslyn M	16	16¾	Petrolt	69½	71
CitznUt A	26¼	26⅝	KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼	Pettibon	20	21
CitznUt B	24½	25¼	Kasr Stl	31¼	31½	Philip L	11¼	11½
Clark Mf.	27¼	28¼	KaisSti pf	19⅛	19⅝	Pledmt A	4⅝	5¼
Clow Cp	8⅞	9⅝	Kalvar	3¼	3½	Pinkrtn	38¼	39
Colu Vent	3	4	Kaman A	15¼	15¾	Plon HiB	27	27½
Com Clr	16¼	17¼	Kampg A	4⅞	5⅝	Psillin	2	3
Coml Sh	21	22½	Kate. Grc	1	1½	Possis Cp	3½	4
Comw Pa	22½	23¼	Kaysam	⅞	1¼	Progrp	1⅛	2
Con Pap	36½	37½	Kear Tr	4⅝	5	Pub S NC	9¼	9⅝
Craw Co	19¼	20¼	Kelly Svc	11½	12¼	P Bennet	38¼	39¼
Cross Co	19¼	13½	Kauff Ess	12½	13½	PutO Cap	4	4½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3	Keye. Flb	14⅝	14⅞	Quat Inns	2¼	2½
Danly M.	5½	6¼	Key CusF	3⅛	4	Ragen Pr	2¾	3½
Data Dgn	2	2⅝	King Int	3⅛	3⅝	Rahall C	4⅞	5⅛
Dat a Hnd	12⅝	12⅞	Knap Vcg	13½	14½	Raych Cp	229	234
Dayt Inc	20	22	Lance In	26¼	27	Raymond	9	10
Decor In	2¼	2¾	Land Res	⅞	1¼	Recog Eq	4⅝	5
DeKib Ag	39½	40½	Leadv Cp	1⅝	2⅛	Red Ex	42½	43¼
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3	Lin Bcast	6⅝	6⅞	Robin M	8¼	9¼
DeLux C	30	30¾	Loblaw	6⅛	6½	Roberts J	3⅝	4⅝
Det CanT	10⅝	11⅝	Loa Etrn	2⅝	2⅞	Roselon	3¼	4
Det IntBr	28	29	Madisn G	11⅛	11⅝	Rouse	3¼	3½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛	Maj Rlty	1½	2	Rus Stov	13¾	14
Diam Cry	9¼	10½	Mailkrt	46¼	47	Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Dixn Cru	15½	16½	Manor C	2	2½	Scan Dat	2½	2¾
Docutel	7⅛	7¼	Marli Frt	6⅝	6⅞	Scripps H	17¼	18¼
Doller G	5⅝	6	Maul LP	9⅝	9⅞	Sels Delt	2⅝	2¼
Dorch G	8⅛	8½	McCor	37½	38½	Seneca F	3¼	3⅞
Dow Jone	27¾	28¾	McQuay	9½	10¼	Seven U	35½	36¼
Doyle DB	8⅞	9⅝	Measur	16⅜	17¼	Snap Tls	30¼	31¼
Dunkin D	4¼	4⅝	Medtrn	38⅞	39½	Solid Sta	10½	11½
Duriron	16	16⅝	Merid In	1⅝	2	S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Eberln In	2¼	3	Midlx W	12¾	13¼	Sw Gs Cp	8	8⅝
Econ Lab	32⅝	33⅝	Midld Ca	1⅛	1⅝	Sw El Sv	13¼	14⅛
ElPas El	9¼	9½	Midw Gt	13⅝	14⅛	Standyn	16¼	17
Elba Syst	5⅝	6¼	Millipr	47	49	Std Regis	17	17¾
Elder Be	4¼	5	Miner In	3	3½	Stan HPd	8½	10
Elec Nucl	5½	6	Mlnn Gas	18⅛	18⅞	Sterig Str	3⅝	4⅞
Elec Mod	1⅝	1⅞	Miss Vl G	12½	13	Strawb C	21½	23
Energy C	4½	5	Mrs S Ple	8⅛	9	Suedal F	2¼	2¾
Entwistl	2	2¼	Mont Col	5⅛	5½	Super El	4½	4⅞
Equty Oil	13¾	14¼	Moore P	7¼	8¼	TIME DC	3⅝	4¼
Erie Tec	6	8	Moore S	16⅝	17½	Tampax	41	42
Ethan Al	16½	17	Motch M	3¼	4¼	Taylr Wl	16⅛	17⅝
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅞	Mot Club	3½	4	Tech Pub	5⅝	6⅝
Fingrht	2	2⅝	Moeller	8½	10	Techcre	12¼	12¾
Fst Bost	17¾	18½	Nareg Cp	4⅛	5	ecum P	23½	30⅛
Fickner	16½	17	Nat G&O	8	8⅝	Tennant	26	28
Fla WatU	11⅛	11⅝	Nat Lib	2⅝	2½	Tiffny Co	7	7½
Forest O	9½	9⅞	N Patent	7¼	8⅛	Transo O	10⅜	10⅞
Frmlsfi	¾	1⅛	N SecRsh	3⅛	4¼	Trico Pd	25⅞	26½
Folomat	7½	7⅞	Natnw Rl	3⅝	4½	Trim OG	2⅞	2⅝
Frkln Cp	2⅝	3⅜	NJ Nat G	12⅝	13⅛	Tyson F	9¼	10¼
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅝	Nielsn A	16⅝	17¼	Un McGll	7	7¾
Frnd Ice	22¼	23	Nielsn B	16⅝	17⅛	US Bnknt	3⅝	3½
Gov EFin	18½	18⅞	NoCar Gs	8¾	9⅝	US TrkLn	12	12½
Graph Cn	15½	16¼	N Eur Oil	23⅝	24½	Up Pen P	15	15½
Green Mt	6	6½	Nortrp Kl	20⅛	21¼	Valley Gs	8½	9½
Grey Adv	6⅝	7⅜	NW NatG	7⅝	7⅞	VanD Alr	6⅝	7½
Gull Intst	7⅝	7⅞	NW PuSv	16⅞	17⅝	Vance S	2⅝	3
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛	Noxel Cp	14¼	15	Velcro	8⅝	9⅝
Harper R	7⅝	8¼	Ogilvy M	19¼	20	Ventron	18	19⅝
Henred F	14½	15¼	Ohio Ferr	12¼	13	Wads Pd	6	6⅝
Holobm	1⅞	2⅛	Oil Shale	2¼	3	Wsh NG	9½	10
Hoover	14	14½	Ormont	5⅝	5⅞	Webb Re	6	6½
Horiz Res	4	5	Otter TP	17¼	17⅞	Waco Dvl	1¼	2
Huck Mfg	4⅛	5	Over NA	2½	3¼	Weight W	9⅝	9⅞
Huds Pep	17½	19	Pabst Br	26⅛	26⅝	Weldtrn	2	2½
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	5⅝	PacGa R	24¼	25½	Weing M	8	8½
Hyatt Int	5⅝	5⅝	Pakco	1	1¼	Well Gar	4½	5½
Ind Nuclr	3½	4	Park Dr.	18⅛	19½	Welsbch	3½	4½
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅞	Parks H	3⅛	3	Wstn Mtg	1⅜	2
Intrmk In	1⅝	1⅞	Pauley P	3⅝	4⅛	Westmd	47⅞	48½
Intrmt G	11⅞	11⅞	Pearl Mf	13¼	14½	Wisc PL	15¼	16¼
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4	Pa Enter	11⅝	12½	Wdwrd L	17⅝	18½
IaSou Ut.	22½	23				Wright W	2⅞	3⅝
						ZionUt B	14½	15¼

Currency Rates

April 24, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4165	5.7010	101.965*	58.245*	38.349	—	6.9050*	94.895*	43.79*
Brussels (c)	35.0425	82.655	14.7775	8.442	5.5485*	14.4925	—	13.7535	6.354
Frankfurt	2.3705	5.6027	—	57.11*	3.750x	98.10*	6.768*	93.00*	43.03*
London (z)	2.3617	—	5.5955	9.7925	1489.24	5.70375	82.855	6.0105	13.02
Milan	631.10	1488.75	266.37	152.19	—	261.39	18.0410	247.70	114.41
Paris	4.15125	9.8125	175.225*	—	6.5725x	171.750*	11.8650*	163.100*	75.250*
Zurich	2.545	6.0189	107.47*	61.34*	0.4022*	105.27*	7.38*	—	46.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5135; Escudo: 24.49; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.15; Schilling: 16.74; Sw. krona: 3.9580; Yen: 290.70; Belgian financial franc: 35.975.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101½	Marubeni 9¼-82	99½	100½	Ashland 5-88	72	74
Amax 8-76	100½	101½	Michelin 7½-88	81¾	82¾	Beatrice 6¼-91	102	104
Amax 8¼-86	97¾	98¼	Monsanto 8½-85	102	103	Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Asahi 10¼-80	102¾	103¾	Motorola 8-87	90	91	Borden 6¾-91	98	100
ASEA 8½-86	91	92	NrgKomBk 7½-82	83¾	84½	Borden 5-92	87	89
Ashland 8-87	89	90	NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½	BroadHale 4¼-87	68½	70½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102	103	Ontario 8¼-86	98	99	Carnation 4-88	83½	85½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92	93	Oslo 8¼-86	92¼	93¼	Chevron 5-88	87	89
Bk Tokyo 7¼-76	99½	100½	Otis-Elev 8¾-85	97¾	98¾	Chrysler 4¾-88	53½	55½
BFCE 9-82	99¾	100½	Owens Corn 9-86	98¼	99½	Chrysler 5-88	57	59
Barclay Bk 8½-86	87½	89½	Pac.Light 9¼-81	100½	101½	Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Bergen 8-87	91¼	92¼	Pac.Light 8-85	90	91	Cumm In 6¼-86	81	83
B.N.P. 9½-81	100¾	101¼	Papua 9½-83	100½	101½	Dart Ind 4¾-88	77½	79½
Borregaard 8½-86	92¾	93¼	Pennwalt 8-87	88¾	89¾	EastKodak 4½-88	109	111
Burlingt 7½-87	87½	89½	PhilMorris 8-78	101¼	102¼	Econ Lab 4¼-87	81	83
CN PTT 8-86	93¼	94¼	PhilMorris 8½-86	99½	100½	Firestone 5-88	77	79
Carlsberg 8½-86	97	98	QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100	Ford 6-86	80½	82
Carrier 8-87	88½	89½	QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97	98	Ford 5-88	70	72
C Lafarge 8¼-86	93¼	94	Queb.Prov 7¼-88	86	87	Gen Elec 4¼-87	81½	83½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	102	103	Queensld 8½-86	92½	93¼	Gen Food 4½-87	83	85
Cons Food 7½-91	82¼	83¼	Ralston 7½-87	88	89	Gillette 4¾-87	81	83
Conoco 8-86	92¾	94¼	Richardson 8¾-85	98¼	99¼	Gillette 4½-87	75½	77½
Cont Tel 8½-86	91	92	S.A.S. 8-85	87½	88½	Gould 5-87	73	75
Copen Coun 7¾-87	81½	82½	Scanraff 8½-88	92¼	93¼	Halliburt 4½-87	117½	119½
Copen Tel 8½-86	91½	92½	Scott 8¾-86	97¾	98¼	Honeywell 6-86	74	76
Corning 8½-86	97¾	98¾	Shell 8-86	93	94	ITT 4½-87	68	70
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91	Shell 7½-87	90	91	I.S.E. 6¼-85	84	86
Dana 8-87	89	90	Singer 11-77	100½	101½	McDerm 4½-87	119	121
Denmark 9-82	100¾	101½	Skandia 10¼-81	102¾	103¾	Morgan JP 4¼-87	120½	122½
Denmark 7½-90	83½	84½	SNCF 9¼-81	100½	101½	Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Dow Cor 8½-86	98¼	99¼	St. Ind. 8½-80	99½	100½	Owens Ill 4½-87	83	85
Dupont 7½-79	99¾	100½	St. Ind. 8½-80	96	97	Penney JC 4½-87	87½	89½
E.D.F 8½-86	96¼	97¼	Sybron 8-87	89	90	Phil Lamp 4¼-83	90½	92½
EIB 9½-85	100	101	Tenneco 7½-79	95½	96½	R.C.A. 5-88	74	76
Ericsson 9½-85	99	100	Tenneco 7¾-87	82	83	Revlon 4¾-87	95½	97½
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½	Textron 7¾-87	81½	82½	Sperry 4¾-88	89½	91½
Esso 8-86 Nov	95½	96½	Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	102	103	Squibb Intl 4¾-87	85½	87½
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½	TokyoCur 8½-88	90½	91½	Texaco 4½-88	79½	81½
Gen Cable 8½-87	84¾	85¾	Transocean 8-86	92½	93½	UnCarb 4¾-82	108½	110½
Gen Mills 8-86	92⅝	93¾	Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½	WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102	T.R.W 8¾-8	92½	93½	WarnLam 4¾-88	81	83
Gen Mot 8¼-86	100	101	Union Oil 7-79	98¼	99¼	Xerox 5-88	72½	74½
G.H.H 7¾-88	83½	84½	Union Oil 7½-87	88½	89½			
Granges 8½-89	89	90	Utah 8-87	89½	90½			
GTE 9¼-86	94	95	Volvo 9½-85	97¾	98¼			
Haas 9-78	100¾	101½	Volvo 8-87	87¾	88¾			
Haas 8¾-86	97¾	98¾						
Helsinki 8¼-84	93	94						
Intl Util 8¾-82	93½	94½						
Kimberley 8½-86	97¾	98¾						

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	77½	79½
Am Tob 5¼-88	102½	104½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.46	87.27	97.53
Previous	97.42	87.14	98.12

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low. | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge

6⅞ 4¾ AAP Cp .20 4 4 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
5 3⅛ AAV Cos .25 3 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
1¼ 1⅛ Acme Haml 11 6 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
1⅜ ⅞ Acme Prec 5 8 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
1½ ¾ Adam Russl 5 1 1½ 1½ 1½
11⅝ 6 AdobeO .05e 10 60 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
3¼ 2 A&EPlast P 4 10 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
1⅛ ½ Aegis Corp 5 48 1 15-16 15-16
1 ⅝ Aerodex Inc 19 13-16 ¾ 13-16
6⅝ 3⅛ AeroFlo .15e 16 8 5½ 5½ 5½— ½
1⅞ 1¼ Aeronca Inc 2 1¾ 1¼ 1¾+ ⅛
4½ 2 Affi lHsp .20 9 3 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7¼ 5½ AffiPub .34e 6 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1½ Aiken Ind 4 4 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
11 4⅞ AirpFrt .62e 9 88 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅝
6½ 3½ AirprEl .10e 5 11 6⅝ 6 6⅜+ ½
42¼ 15¾ AlaxMg 1e 7 7 41¾ 39½ 39½— 2¼
25 17 AlanW 1.25e 2 52 18 16⅝ 16⅝— 1⅝
6⅛ 2⅞ Alaska Airl 7 19 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 5⅝ Alcolc .12e 7 19 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛— ⅛
5½ 3⅝ Alleghy Airl 6 36 4⅛ 4 4⅛
2⅞ 1¾ AllegA wtO 3 2 2 2
6 4½ AlianTr .24e 2 3 5⅛ 5 5
2¼ 1⅜ Allied Ar t 12 37 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅞— ⅛
1¼ ⅝ Alpha Ind 2 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
4½ 1¾ Altamil Cp 3 15 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
⅞ 9-16 Altec Corp 11 14 ¾ ¾ ¾
7-16 3-16 Altec Corp wt 6 ¼ ¼ ¼
51 42⅞ Alcoa pf3.75 250 45¼ 45¼ 45¼
9¼ 3⅝ AMAX wt 74 9¼ 8⅝ 8⅞— ¼
4⅛ 2⅜ AHessLL wt 4 2½ 2½ 2½
7⅛ 5 AmBltrt .50 9 13 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
14⅞ 9½ AmBusP .32 9 4 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
¾ 3-16 AConMtg wt 1 ¼ ¼ ¼
5¼ 2¾ Am Fletch 7 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
13-16 ¼ AmFltch wt 17 ½ ½ ½
15⅞ 9⅝ A GarPd .30 8 9 15 14⅝ 15 + ¼
10¾ 3¾ Am Int Plct 4 19 10⅛ 9¾ 10 + ¼
5⅝ 3⅛ A Israel .27r 3 4 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝
12¾ 7¾ AMaizeA .40 5 169 13⅛ 11⅞ 12⅝+ ¾
12⅝ 8⅛ AMaizeB .40 5 43 12⅝ 12 12¾+ ⅝
6½ 1⅞ AmMot Inns 280 6¾ 6⅜ 6⅝+ ⅛
34½ 27½ AmPetrof 2 4 x6 30¾ 30¼ 30¼— 1
3⅞ 2⅝ A Plan 1.02t 3 3 3 3
3⅛ 1⅝ Am Rlty Tr 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1½ Am Recreat 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
4 2 A SafEq .11t 6 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
3¾ 2¾ A Techln .12 23 5 3 3 3
2¼ 1⅛ AmTrain Sv 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
10⅛ 4⅝ AMIC Cp 6 13 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1⅞ AndreR .13e 10 5 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Anglo C .12e 5 32 2 1⅞ 2 — ⅛
8⅛ 4¼ Anixter .16 4 326 8½ 7¾ 8¾+ ¾
3 1½ Anken .10e 5 4 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
7⅜ 2⅞ Anthony .30r 6 32 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅝— ⅜
2⅝ 1⅛ Apolld Dat 12 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
19¾ 12⅝ Aquil Ca .30 19 9 19½ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
7¼ 5 Ariz CL .10e 22 5¾ 5½ 5¾+ ¼
6¼ 4½ ArzCol pf.48 7 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 1⅛ Armac Ent 19 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
18¾ 6¾ Armin Cp 5 44 17⅝ 16½ 17⅝+ ¾
6⅛ 3⅛ Arundel .49t 5 4½ 4¾ 4¾
7⅞ 4¾ Arwood .20e 3 6 8 7⅝ 7¾— ⅛
12 6⅝ Asamera .25 8 59 10⅝ 10⅛ 10¾— ½
8 5¾ AshlOil Can 7 8 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅞ Atalnta .42e 6 6 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
1 ½ Atco Ind 27 1 13-16 13-16 13-16
1⅜ ½ AticoMtg wt 2 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
9½ 6⅛ All Richf wt 38 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅝
8¾ 6 Atlas CM B 6 58 8 7¾ 7¾— ¼
1⅛ ½ Atlas Cp wt 97 1 15-16 15-16—1-16
14⅛ 10¼ Austral Oil 9 56 12¾ 12¼ 12½
8 4⅛ AutoTrn .58t 17 23 5¼ 5 5⅛— ¼
4⅞ 1⅝ Auto Bldg 19 3 3⅞ 3¼ 3⅞+ ⅛
3⅞ 1⅝ Autmat Rad 22 6 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝
6 5⅛ AutmSvc .20 6 11 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
34¼ 21⅝ AutoSw .84a 12 4 35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅝+ 1⅝
18 9⅛ AVC Cp .82t 3 40 17 16¼ 16¾— ⅜
3⅞ 2 AVEMC .14 29 3¼ 3 3⅛
21¼ 16⅞ Avondl 1.20b 12 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
6⅞ 3 AVX Corp 28 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
4½ 3½ Aydin Cp 5 20 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼

B

6 4 BaldwS .36e 1 5½ 5½ 5½
14½ 11⅞ BanFd 1.12e 14 13¼ 12¾ 13¼+ ⅛
15-16 ⅜ BanePun wt 7 13-16 ¾ ¾
7½ 4⅜ BanstrCll Lt 39 6¾ 6½ 6¾
3⅛ 1⅞ Banner .04 4 8 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
2¼ 1½ Barclay .04e 8 3 2 2 2
3⅝ 2 Barnes Eng 1 3 3 3
5⅝ 3⅝ Barry R .28t 6 3 5⅝ 5 5⅝+ ⅝
7½ 4¾ BarryWr .40 5 2 5½ 5½ 5½
3¼ 2½ Barhr Sp .20 10 15 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
2⅝ 1⅜ Bartons Cdy 15 2 2½ 2⅞ 2½+ ⅛
1⅞ 1¼ Baruch Fost 7 15 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
1⅞ 1⅛ Barwick ET 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
6¼ 4¼ BasinPet Cp 5 33 5⅝ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
9½ 7⅛ BayrkUt .72 3 8 8 8 — ⅛
2⅝ 1⅜ Bell Ind .08 4 31 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
5 1¾ Benrus Crp 7 95 4¼ 4 4 — ⅛
2¼ ⅞ BergRlt .30e 3 2 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
⅜ ⅛ BergRlt wt 2 3-16 3-16 3-16
5½ 2¼ Berg Bruns 12 32 5¼ 5 5 + ⅛
12⅝ 9¾ Brg B pf1.15 3 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾+ ⅛
2¼ 1⅛ BernzOmar 1 1¼ 1⅜ 1⅜
6½ 3¾ Bertea .12r 5 6 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
5¾ 2½ BervenC .12 18 9 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
1⅞ 1 Beverly Ent 371 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅝+ ¼
20¼ 12¼ Big Ber 1.12 4 2 18⅞ 18¾ 18⅞+ ⅛
12¼ 9¾ BlnkMf .80a 5 22 13 13 13 + ¼
4⅞ 3½ Blessings 4 6 3½ 3½ 3½
2½ 1¾ Bluebird Inc 3 12 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
5 5¼ 3⅝ Bodin Ap .40 4 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
8¾ 5 BollBar .20e 6 7 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝
10 4½ Bowne .20 8 4 9½ 9½ 9½+ ¼
16⅞ 9⅞ BowVall .10 26 21 15⅛ 14¾ 15⅛+ ⅛
20½ 7⅞ Brad Ragan 9 51 19⅝ 18½ 19 + ⅜
16½ 6½ BradfCm Sv 29 23 14¼ 14 14¼+ ½
8⅝ 3⅞ BranifAr wt 6 6⅞ 6½ 6¾+ ⅜
14⅝ 10 Brascn A 1b 3 38 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
3⅞ 2¼ Breeze Corp 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
26¼ 19¼ Brewer 1.20 3 55 23⅝ 22¾ 23 — ⅛
2⅝ 2¼ BrownCo wt 10 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼
5⅛ 4½ BrwnF pf.40 6 5 5 5
2¼ 1½ BTU Eng 5 12 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5⅝ 3⅛ Bulldex .32 4 2 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
10⅛ 7¼ Bundy 1.08 14 9¼ 9½ 9½— ¼
2⅞ 1⅛ Burgess Ind 8 29 2¼ 2½ 2⅝— ⅛
10½ 5¾ Burnslnl .60 9 32 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+ ⅛
6 3⅞ Bush Univ 10 3 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
10½ 6 Butlerlnt .50 5 109 11 10 10⅞+ ½
21¼ 14¾ Buttes G Oil 5 130 19⅝ 18⅝ 19¼+ ⅜

C

5⅛ 1⅝ Cablcom Gn 9 8 4¾ 4½ 4¾
12⅛ 6¼ Caldor .15b 8 42 11⅜ 11 11⅜— ⅛
7⅞ 3⅝ Calcomp 5 39 6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅝+ ⅝
3½ 2⅝ Cal Life Cp 5 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
13½ 9 Cal PrtCm 1 8 28 11¼ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
8¼ 5 Cameo Inc 8 5 7¼ 7½ 7⅜— ⅛
4 9-16 2⅞ CaChbA .25e 5 7 3⅞ 3 3⅞
18⅛ 9⅛ Campln .40b 4 x21 16⅝ 15⅞ 15⅞— ½
3½ 1¾ CdnExp GO 19 10 3 5-16 3 3-16 3 5-16—1-16
5⅝ 2⅛ Cdn Homstd 28 12 4¾ 4 11-16 4¾
6 4 CdnHydr .25 7 1 5½ 5½ 5½
14 11 CdnInP 1.28 5 8 13¼ 13 13¼+ ¼
10⅞ 5⅝ Cdn Javelin 74 35 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ⅛
9½ 6⅝ Cdn Occidnt 10 5 9½ 9⅜ 9½+ ⅛
36⅝ 21½ Cdn SuprOil 10 5 35½ 35¼ 35¼— ½
1⅛ ½ Canvert Int 10 11-16 11-16 11-16+ ⅛
2⅜ 1⅞ Canoga .10e 6 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅞ 1⅛ Capehart Cp 161 1½ 1½ 1½— ¼
34⅞ 18 Carb Ind .60 5 263 36¾ 33⅞ 36⅛+ 2⅝
4⅞ 2¼ Caressa .20 5 17 3⅞ 3⅝ 3¾+ ⅛
77 57 Carnat 1.20b 18 31 76⅝ 75 76⅝+ 1
12¾ 8⅞ CaroPlpl .84 6 5 11¾ 11⅜ 11½— ½
56 47½ CaroPL pf 5 z100 51 50 50
2 1¼ Carrols Dev 11 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
15 10⅞ CastlAM .80 3 11 14⅞ 14½ 14⅞+ ½
15½ 11⅝ CastlFd 1.20 16 13⅞ 13½ 13⅝
1¾ 1¼ Castleton In 5 1¾ 1¼ 1¼
4¾ 2⅝ Castlwd Int 5 2 4 4 4 + ⅛
14½ 6¼ Cavitron Cp 15 63 13⅞ 12¾ 13⅝+ ½
2⅝ 1 CDI Corp 6 13 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ¼
4¾ 3¼ CentSec .30e 4 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
2½ 1¾ Certified Cp 3 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
1¾ 1 Celec Corp 8 3 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝— ⅛
4⅜ 3 ChadMill .40 5 2 4 4 4 — ⅛
4⅞ 2⅛ Champ Hom 335 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞+ ⅛
4½ 1⅞ Charlr Med 6 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 8⅛ CHB Fd .57t 3 7 9¾ 8¾ 8¾— ⅛
20½ 18¾ ChiRiv 1.60a 7 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
2¼ 1¼ ChicUnl .40t 20 11 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
8½ 7½ Chieftn Dev 7 8 7¾ 8 — ⅛
9⅛ 2⅞ Child World 8 12 8¾ 8¼ 8¾— ⅛
3¼ 2½ Cinema 5 Lt 8 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
3⅞ 1⅛ Cinerama 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7¼ 5¼ Circle K .30 6 81 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ½
1⅞ ⅞ Citiz Finl 7 1 1 1 — ⅛
½ ¼ CitizMtgl wt 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
13½ 8½ CK Petrolm 7 8 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
2⅞ 1¼ Clark Cons 3 15 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝
6¼ 2⅜ Clarkson .16 6 4 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ¼
5¼ 3 Clarostat 6 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
8¼ 5⅛ Clausng .62e 4 7 7⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
3 1¼ CMI Corp 15 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7 2½ CMI Inv wt 17 4 3¾ 3¾
9⅞ 3 Coachmn In 11 57 9½ 9 9½— ½
6½ 4⅛ Cof Mat .24b 5 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
1½ 9-16 Cohen Hatfd 10 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜+ ¼
2½ 1½ Cohu In .15r 25 3 2¼ 2¼ 2¼— ¼
9⅝ 6½ ColeNat .60 4 8 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ⅜
9⅞ 5¼ Coleman .44 20 206 9½ 8⅝ 9¼+ ⅞
3⅞ 2¼ Colon Coml 14 3¾ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 7 Cmbustn Eq 9 90 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅛
31 24¾ Cominco 3e 6 1 30½ 30½ 30½— ½
3⅝ 2¼ Com Grp .12 4 x11 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
12⅝ 8¾ ComlAlll .30 9 37 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅝+ ½
16⅝ 11⅛ ComlMtl .60 2 37 15¾ 14⅝ 15¾+ ⅞
4 1⅞ Comdor BM 15 3½ 3½ 3½
8¾ 4¼ CoPsycC .20 6 7 7½ 7⅛ 7¼+ ¼
19½ 14½ ComSv 1.62b 7 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
1½ ⅞ Compac Cp 17 1 15-16 1 + ⅛
7⅛ 3⅞ Compo Ind 10 5½ 5 5⅛— ⅜
1⅛ 9-16 CompuDyn 10 9 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
1¾ ⅝ Comput Inv 2 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
2⅞ 1⅛ Concrd Fab 11 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
6⅞ 2 Condec Crp 4 50 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ½
4¼ 3⅝ Connlly Con 5 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3¾— ¼
9¾ 5⅝ Con Oil Gas 9 77 7 6¾ 7
7¼ 5⅞ Cons Ref .60 6 2 7 7 7
4⅜ 3¼ Consyne Cp 7 5 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞+ ⅛
1 ¾ Cont Mater 25 7 1 1 1
15-16 ½ Cont Tel wt 32 ¾ 11-16 11-16—1-16
7¼ 5⅞ Cook El .40 6 2 7 7 7 + ¼
15⅝ 10 Cook Ind .40 6 164 16⅝ 15¼ 16⅜+ 1
13½ 10¼ CookPnt V 1 7 3 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾+ ⅜
4⅜ 2⅞ Cooper Jar 26 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
4¼ 2⅞ Cordon Intl 29 3¾ 3⅝ 3¾
16⅝ 11¾ Core Labs 9 8 15½ 15¼ 15½+ ¼
22⅝ 19½ Coronc 1.20a 12 20½ 20 20 — ¼
19¾ 14½ CorrBlk 1.06 9 2 19 19 19
2⅝ 1⅝ Cosco Inc 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
¾ 5-16 CotiCorp wt 10 ⅜ 9-16 9-16— ⅛
14⅞ 4⅝ CoxCbl Com 24 40 14½ 13½ 14½+ ⅝
3⅜ 2 Craig Corp 3 11 3 3 3
5¼ 2½ CramrE .11t 5 16 4¾ 4⅜ 4¼+ ⅜
9⅝ 4⅝ Creole Pet 1 5 71 8⅞ 8½ 8½— ⅜
8¾ 5½ Crompton 11 9½ 8¾ 9½+ 1
36⅝ 19⅝ Cross AT .84 13 21 33 30¾ 30¼— 3
19⅛ 14½ CwnCPt .60r 3 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾— ¼
5¼ 3 CRS Ds .10e 4 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅞ 3¾ CrutcR .50e 10 310 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ½
12⅝ 8¼ CrystlO .33e 4 24 9¾ 9½ 9¾+ ⅛
6 3½ Cubic Co .20 150 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅝
1⅝ ⅞ Curtis Math 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜

D

4⅞ 2¼ Damson Oil 15 21 3⅝ 2¾ 2¾+ ⅛
30¼ 20 Daniell .28b 8 6 29 29 29 + ⅛
43 27¾ Data Dcumt 5 1 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞+ ⅝
4⅛ 2⅛ Dataprod 5 34 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ DayMin .10e 12 21 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ¼
⅝ ¼ DCL Inc 92 ½ ½ ½
4⅝ 3½ DeJur Amsc 30 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ¼
9 5 Del Labs .20 5 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
⅞ 5-16 DeltaCp Am 29 ¾ 11-16 ¾+1-16
14⅞ 7⅝ DTalEz .20e 7 56 11¾ 11½ 11½— ¼
1¾ 1 Designcr Jw 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜
6⅝ 2½ Dev Cp Am 89 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ¼
24½ 18½ DiamM Drll 7 116 24½ 23⅞ 24⅛+ 1⅜
3½ 1⅞ Diebold VC 1 3 3 3
6¼ 4⅜ Digicon Inc 7 41 6⅛ 5¾ 6 + ¼
14 7½ DillardSt .40 6 2 12½ 12¼ 12¼
1½ 7-16 Diodes Inc 1 1 1 1
17 12⅝ Diversey .70 6 4 15⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞+ 1⅛
11-16 ¼ Divrsf In wt 25 9-16 ½ ½+1-16
7⅞ 5¼ Dixilyn Cor 5 22 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼
29¼ 17¼ Dome Petrl 10 43 26 25¼ 26 + ½
9⅝ 5¼ DowneyS .30 5 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼
15⅞ 12 DrexUtl 1.20 2 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅜
9⅛ 4½ DrgFair .40 6 28 8½ 8¼ 8½
23⅛ 11⅞ DuplxPd .60 3 45 22¾ 21⅝ 22½+ ⅜
7½ 4½ Dur Tst .25b 8 13 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
3⅞ 1⅞ Dynlcin .05e 10 54 3⅛ 3⅛ 3¼

E

19⅞ 8⅛ E Systm .80 6 16 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝
1⅜ ¾ Eagle Cloth 11 35 1¼ 1 1¼+ ¼
6⅛ 2¼ EriScheb .36 21 9 5 4¾ 4⅞— ⅛
11⅞ 8¾ Earth R .60 5 57 10⅞ 10½ 10⅜+ ⅛
25¾ 16⅞ EasonO .10r 10 74 25½ 23⅝ 25¼+ 1½
4½ 1⅞ Eastrn Frgt 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
1⅞ ⅝ Eckmar Cp 12 12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
7⅞ 3½ Ecodyne 10 20 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾
23½ 17 Edgllon .50r 2 19 17 16⅝ 17
2⅝ 1 Edmos Cp 4 2 1⅞ 2
6 2⅝ Edo Corp 10 3 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
9¼ 4⅛ Edwrds .30a 5 6 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅜
6⅝ 3½ EhrnbP .20a 4 19 6¼ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅜
3⅜ 1⅝ Elcor Chm 8 71 3¼ 3¼ 3⅜— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅞ El Hose .40 5 8 4¾ 4½ 4¾
3¼ 1¾ ElAudD .21t 4 6 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ¼
11½ 8½ Electrog .80 6 2 10 10 10 — ¼
2¾ 1 Elect Assist 4 3 2 2 2
9⅞ 5⅛ ElecEng .32 5 3 9⅛ 8¾ 8¾— ¼
1¾ 15-16 Elect Resch 12 2 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
15⅜ 9 ElectrnicA 1 8 12 16¾ 15⅝ 16⅜+ 1½
11⅞ 7 ELT Inc 5 51 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ⅜
7⅝ 5⅛ EpkoSh .64a 5 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼+ ⅛
1½ ⅝ Ero Ind 23 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜+ ⅛
6 2⅞ Espey Mfg 24 5 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
4⅞ 2⅞ Esq Rad El 4 8 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
5¼ 2½ EssexC .83e 5 67 5½ 5 5½+ ⅜
5⅞ 2⅞ Execufone 18 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝— ⅛

F

3½ 1⅝ Fab Ind 13 3 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
4⅞ 3¼ Fabien .40b 7 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ FabriCtr .06 7 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
3⅞ 2½ Fairfld Nob 6 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
25⅝ 16¾ FalconS .40 4 182 25⅝ 23½ 25¼+ 2
4⅛ 1½ Fam Dol Str 26 4 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
2¾ ⅞ Family Rec 13 7 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅜
4⅞ 3⅛ FannyF .42t 17 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾+ ⅛
2⅝ 1 FDI Inc .01e 10 2 1⅞ 2
3¼ 2 Fed Resrces 362 3 2¼ 2⅞+ ¼
22⅞ 17⅞ FedMart .60 6 1 22¼ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
11½ 8½ Felmnt .12e 7 10 9⅛ 9 9
6 3⅛ Felsway .32 5 161 4¾ 4⅛ 4⅝— 1¼
11¼ 4 FidelcG .36e 7 9 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ¼
5⅞ 2¾ Filmways 7 13 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
15⅝ 5¼ FinSanB .20 6 3 10⅝ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
6 3⅞ FinGen .25b 9 6 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
2¼ 2½ FstDenv Mt 19 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅞
⅜ ⅛ Fst Denv wt 6 3-16 3-16 3-16
2⅛ 1 Fst Hartfrd 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
5¼ 4 FstHrt pf.50 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ FstSL Sh .48 7 2 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
4⅝ 1⅞ Fst Va Mtg 12 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
7 3½ Fstmark .24 5 5 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
13⅜ 4⅝ FischrP .48t 12 41 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ⅜
4 1¾ Flagstaff 6 6 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
15¼ 6½ Flight Safty 11 2 15 14¾ 15 + ⅜
1⅞ ⅞ Fla Capital 4 42 1¾ 1⅝ 1¾
4⅝ 2¼ FlaRck .10e 7 1 3½ 3½ 3½
14⅛ 8¼ Flowers .32 7 7 13¾ 13¾ 13¾— ⅜
19¼ 10¼ FlukeJ .72t 8 11 18¾ 18¼ 18¾
21⅜ 14¾ Fly Dla Oil 12 365 20⅞ 18 20⅛+ 1½
5⅝ 3¼ Fooddrm .15e 3 25 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ¼
8½ 5 Foote Mini 4 19 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ¼
30 25⅜ Foote pf2.20 2 30 30 30 + ⅛
72½ 57½ FordCan 5e 4 z120 68 68 68 + ¾
4⅜ 3 Forest City 11 4 3⅜ 3⅞
3½ 1⅝ Forest Labs 11 3⅛ 3 3 — ¼
9¼ 5 FoxStaP .36 8 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
3½ 2 Franklin Rl 16 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
8 4 FrankNu .32 8 4 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
34 21⅞ Fresnlo .80b 4 11 27 26 26 — ½
2 1¼ Friend Frst 10 20 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
10⅜ 6⅝ Frigitemp 9 19 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
12⅞ 6⅞ Frigitronic 20 71 9⅝ 9 9½+ ½
9⅛ 5 Frischs .30b 8 3 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾
5⅜ 3⅜ Frontier Air 5 9 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
2½ 1⅜ FrontAir wt 5 2 2 2 — ¼

G

5⅞ 4¼ Gabriel .34t 4 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ ⅛
3⅞ 1½ Galaxy Cpt 16 8 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾
6⅝ 5 Garan .32a 3 13 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
4¼ 1⅞ Garcia Corp 19 25 4⅝ 4 4⅛— ⅛
5 3 Garland .30 3 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
2 ⅞ Gaylord Nat 15 5 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
24¾ 14⅝ Gearhart .36 8 79 22¾ 21¾ 22⅜+ ½
1¾ 13-16 Gen Buildrs 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
3⅛ 1 GenEduc Sv 7 57 3⅛ 3 3
2⅞ 1¾ G Empl .26r 5 2 2 2 2 — ⅛
1¼ 7-16 G Housewar 1 1 1 1
2¼ 1¼ Gen Recrat 5 1 2 2 2
1 ½ Gen Resrcs 2 ¾ ¾ ¾
4⅝ 2¾ Generics Cp 9 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
2¼ 1⅜ Genge Inc 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
2⅞ 1¼ Geon Ind 21 2⅝ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
2¾ 1½ Gerber Scl 7 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
14 8¼ GlantFd .80 6 2 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
13⅝ 9 Giant Y .40a 15 94 10⅜ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅜
5 2⅝ GIT Rlt .96e 6 x2 4¼ 4¼ 4⅛— ¼
2¾ 1¼ Gladding Cp 38 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ¼
4⅝ 1⅝ Glasrock Pr 19 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
34½ 18¾ Glatfelter 2 4 24 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅞+ ⅜
4⅞ 3⅝ Glen Ger .30 4 6 4¼ 4 4⅛
6¼ 4⅛ GlenDls .23t 8 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
6 3½ Globelnd .40 4 1 5 5 5 + ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Gloucstr En 4 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ 3 Gldblatt .36 45 5 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
19⅛ 13 Golden Cycl 30 12 15⅞ 15⅛ 15⅛
4¼ 1¼ Gold W Mob 2 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
1⅞ 7-16 Goldfield Co 25 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3 1⅛ GoodLS .10 18 2 2 2
3⅞ 2½ Goodrich wt 94 3⅞ 3¼ 3⅜— ¼
16 10 GormR .90e 7 6 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
3 2⅛ GouldInc wt 7 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅞ 3⅜ Gould IT .68 13 6 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞— ⅛
26⅝ 17¼ Grainger .30 16 27 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅜
8⅞ 6 GrandCtl .20 6 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
5¼ 7-16 Granite Mgt 7 4 4 4
4 2⅛ Gt Am Ind 3 17 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
4⅝ 2½ GtBasin Pet 178 3¾ 3⅝ 3¾+ ⅜
24 11 Gt Lk Ch .18 14 252 25 22¾ 24⅝+ 1½
7 2⅝ GiScofS .10r 6 2 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾
2½ ⅞ Greenman 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
4¼ 2⅝ GrerHy .10e 4 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅞ GREIT .40 4 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
3 1¾ Grevhd C 13 3 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
15⅝ 9¼ GRI Cp .40 4 88 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝— ¾
10¾ 6⅞ GrossTlc .90 7 10 10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅞+ ½
8 4½ Grow C .32b 6 64 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
1⅝ ½ Gruen Ind 17 1⅜ 1½ 1⅜
1½ 13-16 GSC En .42c 12 21 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
1¾ 1 GTI Corp 7 4 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
3⅞ 2 Gullford .20 5 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
⅜ ⅛ GulfMRll wt 17 7-32 7-32 7-32—1-32
31⅞ 23¾ Gulf Can .80 9 8 31 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
5 2⅝ GuRep Fin 3 13 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
9⅞ 4¼ Glfstrm LD 6 3 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛

H

8¼ 6¼ HallsMot .44 4 5 8¼ 8 8
4¼ 2½ HampD .15c 3 1 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
12⅝ 7½ Hanover Petr 11 65 11½ 11¼ 11¼
6¾ 4⅞ HanSq 1.63e 4 5 5½ 5⅝ 5½
25⅛ 19⅛ Harland .22 20 45 25¼ 24⅞ 25⅛— ⅛
13⅞ 5⅜ Harmn .10r 4 64 13 12¼ 12⅞— ⅛
15½ 6⅝ HartzMt Cp 24 4 14 13¾ 13⅞+ ¼
5⅝ 3⅝ HawaiA .10r 3 7 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
4½ 2¼ Health Chm 4 5 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ 11-16 Halnick Inst 22 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3½ 1¾ Helm 1.45e 17 24 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
8½ 5⅛ Her Mal .48 4 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
4½ 2⅝ HIG Inc 4 5 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
2½ 1½ Highlnd Cap 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
14½ 6 Hipirnic .20 18 11 13½ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
2½ 1⅜ Holly Corp 4 6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
24½ 16¼ HomeOA .50 10 3 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅝— ⅛
23½ 16½ HomeOB .50 9 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼+ ¼
5¼ 3⅝ HospM 1.24e 3 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7-16 ¼ HospMtg wt 4 5-16 5-16 5-16
11⅛ 3¼ Hosp Mfr In 11 5 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ¼
12¼ 7⅛ Hotell 1.91e 7 26 9½ 9 9 — ½
3¼ 2⅛ HousRon .10 4 5 2¼ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
5⅞ 3⅝ House Vi .32 8 3 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
27¾ 17⅛ HoustOil .40 8 621 21¼ 20¼ 21 — ½
1⅜ ¾ Howell Ind 5 7 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
29⅝ 18⅛ HubellA 1.30 8 3 28¼ 28 28 — ¼
30 18⅞ HubellB 1.30 9 1 29 29 29 — ¼
44 26½ Hub pfA1.75 3 42 42 42 — 1¼
5¾ 4 Huffmn .40e 5 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
17½ 11⅛ HuskyO .50 5 15 17 16¼ 16⅞— ⅛
5⅞ 2 Hycel Inc 56 293 6⅞ 5⅝ 6⅝+ ⅝

I

5¼ 4½ ICB Cp .35 5 5½ 5¼ 5½+ ¼
12⅝ 7⅞ ICM R 1.50e 8 1 10½ 10½ 10¼— ⅛
6 2⅞ ImpCh .24e 5 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
4⅝ 2⅝ Imper Ind 3 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
28⅞ 22 ImpOll A .80 12 102 25⅝ 26¼ 26¼+ ¼
4½ 2 Incoterm A 213 26 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼
2⅜ 1½ Inojex Corp 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
4⅝ 3¼ Instron .20 8 2 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
1½ ⅝ Instrum Sys 11 44 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
1½ 11-15 Integrt Res 10 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
2½ 13-16 Intrmedco 7 5 2⅛ 2 2
15-16 5-16 Intl Banknot 142 ¾ 11-16 ¾—1-16
14⅛ 6¾ Int Cour .24 14 25 14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ½
2⅜ 1¼ Int Foodsvc 12 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
2¼ 1¼ InFuneral S 6 2 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛
12⅝ 6½ IntGenIn .70 4 18 12 11¾ 11⅞
1½ 13-16 Int Stretch 7 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
28⅛ 15⅛ IntSyCon .25 11 z6500 27⅛ 26 27⅛+ ¼
1⅝ 7-16 Interphoto 3 1½ 1½ 1½
8⅛ 6 Intrsvst .40 6 3 6⅛ 6 6⅛
11⅛ 6½ Interway Cp 2 5 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝— ¼
3¼ 1 Investm Fla 9 1 1½ 1¼ 1¾
22 14¼ InDiv A 1.80 6 4 19 18¾ 19 — ¼
5⅞ 3⅝ InvDivB .45 6 6 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝— ⅛
6½ 4⅛ InvestRlt Tr 27 6 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞+ ⅛
12⅞ 7 Ionics Inc 17 3 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
7¼ 3⅞ IronBrd .16 7 16 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅜
6¾ 3¼ Itel Corp 5 152 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛

J

10 5⅞ Jacobs Eng 4 4 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅜
8 3⅜ Jeannet .22t 6 7 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
25 18⅛ John Pd .25 16 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
4 2¼ Juniper Pet 10 18 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅜
3½ 2¼ Jupiter Ind 3 2 3 3 3 — ⅛

K

2⅛ 1¼ K Tel Intl 12 2⅞ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛
9½ 4⅛ KaisrInd .26 5 166 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
1⅜ ⅝ Kalvex Inc 14 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ½
4¼ 3¼ KaneMill wt 3 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
25¼ 17 KanebSv .90 7 9 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅜
13-16 5-16 Kavanau 9 ¾ ⅝ ⅝—3-16
3¾ 2⅝ Kay Corp 15 25 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 3 KenwinS .24 6 x2 4 4 4
17¾ 11⅞ Kewane .48a 5 33 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅞— ⅛
8⅝ 4 Keystind .30 5 3 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
1½ ¾ Kin Ark Crp 8 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
2½ 1 King Opticl 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 7¼ KingRd .15e 6 2 9 9 9 + ¼
32¼ 25⅞ Kirbylnd .60 6 22 30 28⅞ 29 — ½
2¾ 1⅛ Klt Mfg 11 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
2½ ⅞ KleerVu Ind 8 13 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜+ ⅛
3⅛ 1¼ Kleinerts 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 5¾ Kliklok .60 5 4 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
10⅞ 4⅝ Knicker Toy 4 13 9½ 9¼ 9⅝
3 2⅝ Knott Hotel 155 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ KuhnStr .10 5 3 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛

L

5⅛ 2½ LaBarge .04 4 56 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
5⅞ 3¼ Lafay Radio 6 8 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
4⅝ 2⅝ Lake Shore 4 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
3⅝ 2⅜ LaMaur .20 20 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
2 1⅜ Lndmrk Ld 16 1⅜ 1½ 1½— ¼
2¼ 1⅜ Laneco Inc 3 1 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
7¼ 3¾ LarwR 1.22e 77 9 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4½ LCA Cp .45 7 4 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
8½ 5⅝ LeaRon .24a 5 10 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
7⅝ 5½ Leath Co .50 8 2 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
16⅞ 12 Lee Entr .52 10 31 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ¼
7⅞ 4¾ Leigh Pr .40 6 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
5⅝ 3½ LesFay .32b 4 5 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
8 7⅛ LewisBF .24 3 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
1⅞ ⅞ LilyLynn A 4 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
2⅝ 1¼ Lincoln Am 8 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
3⅝ 2⅛ Lloyds Elec 104 9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
2 1 Lodge S .13e 5 20 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
10 7½ Lohmn .48a 5 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ LoewThe wt 63 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
2⅝ 1⅜ Logistic .12e 5 5 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
8⅝ 7⅜ LaGenSv .66 8 28 8 8 8
2⅜ 1⅜ LSB Ind .11t 5 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
4 1¼ LTVCorp wt 76 3⅞ 3¼ 3⅜
4¼ 2½ Lundy Elec 3 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛

M

13-16 ½ Macrod Ind 43 ¾ ¾ ¾+ ⅛
13¼ 9½ Me PbS 1.28 9 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 5 Mangood .60 12 2 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
4½ 3⅜ ManhLfe .20 6 10 3⅜ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅞ MansfdT .10 142 3 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅜ 2¼ Marindu B 17 26 3⅜ 3 5-16 3 5-16+1-16
23½ 9¼ Mark Contrl 4 48 23⅜ 22¼ 23⅛+ ⅜
3⅜ 1⅝ Marlene Ind 4 5 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
7¼ 5 Marshal Ind 4 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6¼+ ⅛
5¼ 2¾ Masind Son 18 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
15¼ 5⅝ Masnelln .30 5 39 13⅝ 13 13⅝— ⅛
7½ 3½ MaterRe .20 6 7 5⅛ 4⅞ 5¼
4½ 2 MaulBro .10 23 9 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅞ McCull Oil 13 99 4⅞ 4 4⅛
11¼ 6 McDonh .60 4 29 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ½
5 3⅜ McIntsh .32 9 5 4½ 4⅛ 4½
11⅝ 8¼ Means FW 1 6 2 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
9½ 6⅝ Medalst .40b 4 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
2 1⅜ Medco Jwly 13 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
5⅜ 3 Medenco .12 5 20 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 16⅝ MediaGn .60 10 9 27⅝ 27½ 27⅛— ⅜
5⅝ 2½ Mego Intl In 3 8 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝
11 6¾ MEM Co .72 4 9 9½ 9⅛ 9¼— ⅛
18⅞ 12⅝ MichSug 1a 1 63 16¼ 15½ 15⅝— ½
5⅞ 2¾ Midld Co .10 100 11 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
6⅞ 4⅝ MidldGl .05e 4 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
9 7½ Mid Rub Re 5 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
16½ 7⅜ Milgo Elect 7 99 15⅞ 15 15⅝+ ½
26¼ 7⅜ MillerW .80 7 27 24⅝ 24 24½— ⅛
15⅝ 8 Mil Roy .20e 9 51 13⅞ 12½ 13¼+ ⅜
1½ ⅝ Mission IT 2 ⅞ ¾ ⅞—1-16
¼ ⅛ Missionl wt 5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛—1-16
15⅞ 10 MoPac 1.20 4 13 15¼ 14¾ 15¼+ ⅛
14 9 Mitchll 1.57t 4 2 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 3¼ Mite Cp .16 4 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
1⅛ ½ MoAmCo Cp 2 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
3¾ 2¼ Modern Md 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
11⅜ 6 Molycrp wt 29 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝
8⅞ 7 Moog .60 4 3 8½ 8½ 8½
4⅝ 3⅜ MtgGth .95e 23 3⅝ 3½ 3½
3⅜ 2⅝ Morton S .32 5 8 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
15 11⅝ MtVMil 1.20 4 2 14⅝ 14½ 14¾— ¼
1⅜ ⅝ Movielab 6 3 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
13½ 6⅝ MPB Cp .50 5 22 13¼ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ½
4⅛ 2⅝ MultiAm .20 150 3 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛

N

3 1⅜ Napco Ind 5 1 3 3 3 + ⅛
5 3½ Nat Alfalfa 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
1¾ ⅝ NatHlth Ent 17 ⅞ 13-16 13-16—1-16
1¼ ½ NatInd wt 37 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
3⅜ 1⅜ NKinney Cp 16 47 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 4⅛ NMedEn .12 5 93 9⅝ 9 9⅜— ⅛
8¼ 2⅞ Nat Paragn 13 7 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅜
2⅞ 1⅞ Nat Silver 12 4 2½ 2½ 2½
1½ ⅝ Nat System 21 8 1½ 1¼ 1¼— ¼
10 8¼ NatwHo .24 8 7 9¼ 8⅞ 9⅛— ⅛
1⅜ 15-16 NestLM .10e 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
16 9¼ Newcor .76 3 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 17½ NENuclr .30 14 21 28½ 28 28 — ⅜
12 9⅛ NHamp .45e 7 3 10¼ 10 10¼+ ⅜
⅞ 7-16 Newldrla M 31 54 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
13⅝ 8½ NMex Ariz 52 5 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
3 1⅝ Newpark Rs 7 136 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
7½ 3½ N Proc .35e 9 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
12¾ 7½ NYTimes .60 6 43 12 11½ 11½— ⅛
8¼ 5¼ NiagFSv .34 4 15 8¼ 8 8 + ⅛
1⅝ ⅞ Noel Indust 10 1½ 1½ 1½
24⅝ 7⅝ Nolex Cp 33 715 18¼ 15⅝ 18 — ⅜
3⅜ 1⅜ Nortek Inc 4 4 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
8⅝ 5⅜ NorAm Roy 11 34 7¾ 7 7¾+ ½
5 2 9-16 NorCdn Oils 41 18 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
3 ⅞ NNGMob wt 6 13-16 13-16 13-16—1-16
2⅝ 1¼ Novo Corp 5 8 2⅛ 2 2
5⅝ 1⅞ Nuclear Dat 11 14 3½ 3¼ 3½+ ¼
13⅛ 9 NumacO Gs 25 14 10⅞ 10½ 10⅞— ⅛

O

3⅝ 2¾ OEA Inc .15 5 10 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
20¼ 15½ Offshore Co 6 13 20½ 19¾ 19¾— ⅝
29⅝ 16 OhioBrs 1.40 4 9 28½ 27⅝ 27⅝— 1⅛
10 4 Oh Sealy .30 9 5 8 8 8 — ⅛
3 1½ Olla Ind 13 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
13½ 8 OnLine Sys 5 338 10¾ 9 10⅛+ 1⅞
16 12 OnanCp .20e 6 25 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅜
69⅝ 48⅛ OOkiep Cop 6 z750 50⅝ 49¾ 49¼+ ⅞
8⅝ 3⅝ OrioleHo .20 3 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
1⅝ 1⅛ Ormand Ind 5 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
9¼ 5¼ OverhDr .40 7 10 7 6⅝ 6⅝
2⅝ 1 Oxford Fst 2 2½ 2½ 2½
3½ 2½ OzarkA .05e 6 6 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛

P - Q

1⅞ ¾ P&F Indust 5 14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
18½ 16 PGE6pf 1.50 8 17¼ 17 17 — ⅛
15 13⅝ PGE5pf 1.25 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
14¾ 13 PGRd pf1.25 4 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
14⅞ 13 PG pfA 1.25 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼+ ⅛
13⅝ 12⅝ PG 4.8pf1.20 5 13 13 13 — ⅛
24⅝ 21 PG 8.1pf2.04 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
23⅞ 20½ PGE 8pf 2 4 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
27½ 25 PG 9.4pf2.37 3 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
76½ 76¼ PacLt pf7.64 z200 75 72 72 — 4½
48½ 39 PacLt pf4.50 z50 44 44 44 + ¼
45½ 37 PacLt pf4.40 z70 45 44 44 — 1
14½ 11⅝ PNwTel 1.20 9 10 14 13¾ 13¾— ⅜
58⅝ 50 Pacpl pf 5 z125 53½ 51 53½+ 2½
35 11¾ PallCp .40 14 92 33⅞ 32⅛ 33⅝+ ⅝
13⅛ 6¼ PanOcean O 233 325 11¾ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅝
2⅝ 1⅝ Pandl Bradf 12 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
5⅜ 3¾ Pantasote 2 42 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
6¼ 3 ParaPk .10a 4 1 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
8 4⅞ ParkCh .40a 5 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
3 2¼ Park El .10e 5 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+ ⅛
20⅝ 11 Parsons .60e 6 14 19 18½ 18½
1⅞ ¾ Pat Fashion 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝ 3 Patagonia 3 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
7⅞ 5⅝ PatoCG .70e 2 5 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
10 7 PatrkP .86t 6 16 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
3 1½ Pease Ellm 3 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
7⅝ 5⅞ PeerTu .20a 10 7 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ¼
3⅝ 1⅝ Penn Dix wt 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
9¾ 4⅝ PepCom .40 5 11 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
6¾ 4 PerlnlCp .35 4 4 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
2⅞ ¾ Permaner 4 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ Pertec Corp 7 77 6¾ 5¾ 6⅝
7¼ 4⅝ Petro Lewis 4 29 6¾ 6½ 6¾+ ¼
7 4½ Phil LD .30r 4 6 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
7½ 3⅝ Phoenix Stl 2 106 6½ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
5½ 2½ PionPls .05e 10 22 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
1¼ 11-16 Pioneer Sys 10 1 1 1
3⅞ 2¼ Pioneer Tex 3 8 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
20¼ 11⅝ PitDeMoln 1 12 2 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅜
6 5 PitWVa .56a 9 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
35⅝ 17½ Pittway 1b 11 18 32½ 31 32⅛+ ½
19⅝ 14 PlacDv 1.20 9 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
11½ 3¼ Plant Ind 0 85 11¼ 10⅝ 11 + ⅜
16 8 Plantrnics 7 1 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞
3½ 1⅝ PlyGem .51t 6 3 3¼ 3 3⅛
1½ 5-16 PNB MR wt 50 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
8¼ 4¼ Pneumo .40 4 7 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
2⅝ 5-16 Poloron Pd 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
8⅝ 5⅝ Polychr .29t 5 34 8⅞ 8¼ 8¾+ ½
27¾ 17¾ Prent Hall 1 14 38 27 26⅞ 27
4½ 1⅝ Presley Cos 9 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
14 9½ Preston .70 5 3 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
3½ 1⅝ PrimMl .15r 15 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ PrpCT 1.21e 6 9 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
8⅝ 7½ ProvGas .80 9 4 8 8 8 + ⅛
3 1⅜ PrudBdg .24 7 12 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Pulte Hmes 119 6 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜—⅛
3⅜ 1¾ PuntaGrd Is 5 2 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼
5⅜ 3½ Purepac Lb 9 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19¾ 9 Putnam .60a 8 13 16⅜ 15⅝ 16¼+ ¼

R

6⅝ 3¼ Racon .20a 4 20 6½ 5¾ 6½+ ⅜
12 7¾ Ranchrs Ex 6 66 11⅝ 11 11
26⅛ 12¾ RangrO Can 68 166 19⅝ 18⅛ 19 — 1⅛
13 9⅝ Ransbrg .80 6 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ¼
1⅞ 1 RapdAm wt 4 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
3⅞ 2⅝ Rath Pack 6 3 3 3
5 2⅞ RB Indust 5 2 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1¼ Reading Ind 1 2 2 2 — ⅛
16⅜ 12¾ RealEst 1.40 11 1 15½ 15½ 15½
6⅜ 3 RltIncT .99a 7 1 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
1⅜ 1⅛ REDM Cp 6 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
1½ ¾ Reeves Telc 8 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
2¼ 1⅛ REIT IncFd 5 1½ 1½ 1½
37 20¾ RelfF pf4.38 2 32 32 32
⅞ 7-16 Rel Grp wt 15 ½ ½ ½
9½ 7⅜ Rem Ar .80 7 2 9 9 9
23 17⅝ Rep NY Cp 4 8 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ⅛
14⅞ 4⅜ ReschCtl .08 118 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ¼
15⅞ 5⅝ Reslstflx .40 8 34 14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ¾
3⅝ 1⅛ Resrtslnll A 3 12 2⅛ 2 2⅛
2¼ ⅞ Rest Assoc 4 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
2 ⅞ Rex Noreco 17 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅜ 1⅜ RH Med Svc u 1 2 2 2
1⅜ ⅜ Riker Maxs 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
⅞ 5-16 Riker Mx pt 2 ⅝ ⅝ ¾+1-16
18 8½ Riley Co 5 30 17½ 17 17⅝
25½ 19½ RioAlgm 1 7 2 25⅛ 25 25⅛— ⅜
6⅞ 4⅝ RisdonM .36 4 8 5⅛ 5 5¼+ ⅛
3⅞ 2⅜ RLC Corp 14 3 3 3
33 19½ Roblntech 4 107 31 29 30⅛+ 1½
4 2⅝ Roblin Ind 14 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
¾ 5-16 Rockw Nat 17 ¾ 11-16 ¾+1-16
15⅛ 7⅛ Rogers Corp 3 8 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
3¼ 2¼ Roland Intl 6 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3¼
1⅜ 9-16 Ronco Telep 5 ⅞ 13-16 3-16—1-16
5½ 2⅝ Rossmor Cp 1 1 4½ 4½ 4½
30 21½ Rowan .14 7 80 29⅝ 27¾ 28
2⅛ 1⅝ RSC Indust 7 22 2 2 2
12 7⅛ Russell .60 3 83 12 11⅜ 11⅞+ ⅜
7½ 4⅞ Rust Cft .48 5 3 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
21¼ 11⅛ Ryan Ho .20 13 63 19⅝ 19 19⅝— ⅜
3 ⅞ Ryeran Hay 44 5 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛

S

8¼ 3¼ Salem .24t 10 21 7⅜ 7 7⅛— ¼
17⅞ 7¼ Sambos .10e 15 149 17¼ 17¼ 16⅞+ ⅛
84 67 SDgo pf7.80 z200 75 73 74 + 1
33½ 27½ San JW 2.40 7 1 32¼ 32¼ 32¼
2¼ 1¼ Sargent Ind 9 9 2 1¾ 1¾— ⅛
5½ 4⅛ Saturn Airw 4 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Schick Inc 7 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
6 1⅞ Schiller Ind 15 5 5¾ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
13⅜ 4½ SciAtlen .25t 13 97 14 13 14 + ⅜
16½ 13¼ Scope Ind 5 1 15½ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
6½ 5 SbdAlMll .48 5 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
5 2¼ Sealectr Cp 6 22 4¾ 4½ 4½— ¼
9¼ 4⅝ SeasrAll .20 6 3 8¼ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
1⅝ ⅜ Sec Mtg Inv 12 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
7-16 1-16 SecMt In wt 10 ¼ ¼ ¼
6⅝ 2 Sec Plastics 22 3 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
5¾ 4½ Selas Cp .30 10 4 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
12⅞ 7¾ SeligLa .60b 5 4 11 10⅞ 11
4½ 1¾ Servo Corp 6 4 2⅞ 2½ 2¾+ ⅛
1⅝ 1 Servotr .10r 15 5 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
13⅝ 10 SG Se pf1.70 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
5½ 2 ShearHay S 23 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
6¼ 11-16 ShellRes .06 21 4⅛ 4¼ 4¼— ¼
4⅝ 3½ Shnd Cp 2.4t 3 4 4 4 4
22¼ 14⅝ Shnandh Oil 9 43 20⅝ 19⅝ 20 — ½
19⅝ 8⅝ Sherwd Med 7 17 14 13¾ 13¾
12½ 7⅝ Showbot .80 6 5 12⅝ 12¼ 12½
7¾ 3½ Sierrcln .20 9 3 7⅝ 7¾ 7⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 7¼ Silco In .36a 6 21 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅜
4⅛ 3⅛ Sigma Insl 4 35 4 3⅞ 4
3¼ 1½ Silo Inc 14 1 3 3 3
7¼ 5¼ Simkins .68 6 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
3⅝ 1⅞ Sim Sch .10e 7 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
2¾ 1⅜ Simplec .15r 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
2¼ 1¼ Sitkin SmRt 6 1 1¾ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
5¾ 3½ Sky City .27t 5 3 4½ 4½ 4½—
2⅞ ⅞ Solitron .06 14 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
7⅝ 4 Sondar Brdc 5 2 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
9⅛ 4⅝ Soundsn .40 18 19 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
19½ 17⅝ SCEO pf1.68 z350 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
25⅝ 22½ SC 8.8pf 2.21 2 23¾ 23⅝ 23¾
87½ 76 SCE pf7.58 6 79 79 79 — 1⅛
17¾ 15⅛ SC 5.8pf 1.45 1 15⅛ 15½ 15½
16½ 13 SC 5.pf 1.30 6 14¼ 14 14¼— ¼
48½ 40 SouRoy .82b 18 9 43¾ 43⅝ 43⅝— ⅛
9 4⅛ Spector .10e 2 5 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ¼
5½ 3⅝ Spencr F .32 7 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
5½ 3⅝ Splentex .48 5 2 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
5⅝ 4½ SSP Ind .24 4 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
4 2¼ Std Containr 3 4 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼
5⅞ 3⅝ Std Metl .58t 6 35 5 5 5 — ⅛
7¾ 4⅜ StdMotA .42 7 3 7⅛ 7¼ 7⅛+ ⅛
5¼ 1½ StdPac Corp 5 4 3⅛ 3⅞ 3⅛— ⅛
1½ 13-16 StdPrud wt 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
18¼ 18¼ StdShrs .40r 5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
16⅝ 11½ Stange .20 19 3 16 15¾ 16
1½ 15-16 Stardust Inc 15 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
9⅞ 8⅛ StarSup .68b 4 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
18½ 9⅛ StarrtHo .30 9 8 14½ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ¼
8½ 3½ Steelmt .15e 2 27 8 7⅜ 8 + ⅜
1 ⅜ Sterl Electr 34 13-16 ¾ ¾—1-16
8½ 2 SterlPre .11t 4 9 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
6½ 3⅛ STP Cp .48e 10 186 6⅝ 6¼ 6½+ ¼
8¾ 5⅝ Struth Wells 19 12 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅜
1 7-16 Summit Org 8 5 ¾ ¾ ¾— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅜ SunCityl 2.5 6 3 4 4
21⅛ 9 Sun Elec .60 9 4 19 18¾ 19 + ¼
10 4⅝ SunshJ .20b 9 72 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
9⅛ 6 SupFdSv .32 5 3 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
2½ 1⅝ Supercr .18e 4 4 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
4⅛ 1½ SupIndln .12 10 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
6½ 4⅝ Sup Surg Mf 5 13 5⅝ 5 5⅜+ ¼
1¼ ½ Supronics 31 16 1 15-16 15-16—1-16
1⅞ 15-16 Susquhana 7 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5 2⅝ Susquehan pf 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
19¼ 9⅛ SW Ind .80 4 5 16¾ 16¾ 16¾— ¼
5 2¾ Synaloy .14t 5 3 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
44¼ 29¾ Syntex .40 17 664 41⅞ 40⅛ 40⅛— ¼
21¼ 10⅝ Sysco Cp .28 9 3 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
4½ 15-16 System Eng 37 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛

T

1⅛ ½ Tech Sym 25 12 1 15-16 1 +1-16
6¼ 2⅜ Techcl Oper 4 10 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ⅜
7⅜ ¾ Techcl Tape 4 15 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼
2⅜ 1¼ Technitrol 5 2 2 1⅞ 2
16½ 14 Tejon R .28a 14 2 16 16 16 — ⅛
3⅜ 2⅛ TeleCom Cp 3 17 2¾ 2¾ 2¾— ½
8⅛ 6⅝ Teleflex .32t 8 1 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼+ ⅛
1⅜ 5-16 Telex Cp wt 61 ⅞ ¾ ⅞+ ⅛
3⅛ 1 Tenna Corp 14 5 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅜
3⅛ 3⅛ Tenneco wt 13 3½ 3⅜ 3½
9⅞ 6⅝ TennFS .40e 2 28 7 6⅞ 6¾— ⅛
1¼ ¾ Tennev Eng 9 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
15¾ 5¼ Teradyn Inc 11 12 15⅝ 15⅛ 15¼— ¼
16⅞ 11⅜ TerraC .40e 4 108 14¾ 14¼ 14⅝+ ¼
8¼ 5⅞ TesoroPt wt 97 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
58¼ 51⅝ TxPL pf45.6 z100 53½ 53½ 53½— ½
3⅞ 2 Texstar .15t 3 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
11¾ 7⅜ Textron wt 18 11⅞ 11¼ 11⅛+ ⅜
2⅛ 1⅛ TFI Co Inc 4 5 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞
4½ ¾ Tidwell Ind 11 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ½
4⅞ 3⅝ Tiffany .32 15 6 4¾ 4½ 4¾
2⅛ 1⅛ TigerIntl wt 15 2 1⅝ 1⅞— ⅛
3⅝ 2½ Timple Ind 3 10 3 3 3 — ⅛
12 4⅛ Tokheim .20 13 8 10¾ 10⅝ 10¾+ ⅛
2⅜ 1½ Tolchin Inst 5 3 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
6⅝ 4⅝ ToppsGu .20 5 9 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
6⅝ 3 15-16 TotalPtl NA 62 4 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
13⅝ 8⅞ Total pf.70 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
4 1⅝ Town Cntry 4 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
3⅝ 1⅞ Tracor Inc 10 5 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
8½ 5¾ Trnspt Pool 4 45 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅞ Treadw .23t 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
9⅝ 7¾ TriStMtr .80 4 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ¼
2⅜ 2⅜ Tubos Mex 11 5 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜—1-16
3⅜ 1½ Tuffco .10e 6 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ Turbodyne 33 5 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
7¼ 3⅞ TwinFair In 7 5 6 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛

U

2⅝ 1⅜ UIP Cp .12 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅞ 2⅞ UNA .10a 4 26 4¾ 4½ 4¾
9¼ 7½ UGasLtd .64 10 1 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
7½ 4⅝ UnA Pr .40a 7 11 7 7 7 — ⅛
4⅝ 2¼ Un Asb .07e 5 34 3 13-16 3¾ 3 13-16
15-16 ⅜ UnBrand wt 105 ⅝ ½ ⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1½ Unit Foods 4 31 2 1⅞ 2
9 6 US Ban Trst 15 8 7 6¾ 6⅞— ⅛
9¾ 3¼ US Filtr .20 8 109 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ US LsgRl E 15 11 5⅝ 5 5 + ⅛
3⅝ 1½ USNat Rsrc 4 32 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
2⅝ 1½ US Radium 6 2 2 2
18½ 11¾ US Reduct 1 2 22 18⅛ 17¾ 17¾— ½
7¾ 6¾ USRbR .60a 6 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
14⅝ 7½ Unltek .05e 8 37 12⅞ 12 12⅞+ ⅜
13 5⅝ Unity Buy S 6 2 12 12 12 — ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Univ Cl .05b 6 2 3 3 3
1⅜ ⅞ Univ Contnr 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3¼ 2⅛ URS Corp 5 2 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
18⅞ 12¾ UtahIdSu 1a 6 23 14½ 14⅛ 14½
6 4⅛ UV Ind wt 36 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛

V

6¼ 4 VallesSt .62t 7 3 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
23½ 14½ Vail In 3.20e 3 50 22¾ 22 22⅝— ⅛
4 3 Valley Mtrl 9 255 4 3¾ 3⅞+ ¼
5½ 6⅝ Valmac .60a 4 9 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
4 2¾ Valspar .24 5 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
2⅛ 1⅛ ValuLin .01e 10 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
7 4½ VanDorn .36 4 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
2½ 1⅛ Varo Inc 3 19 2 2 2
6¼ 5¾ VermIA .40b 5 3 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅜
4⅞ 1⅞ Vernitron 8 47 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛
1 7-16 Vertipli Inc 27 1 1 1
4⅛ 1¾ Vesely Co 3 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ Viatech Inc 2 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
1⅞ ⅝ Vikoa Inc 366 2¼ 1⅞ 2⅛+ ⅜
3⅛ 1⅛ Vintage Ent 1 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3 1⅛ Vishay Intrl 5 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
6⅝ 4⅛ Vulc Inc .30 3 1 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛—

W

4¼ 2⅝ WabMg .10a 6 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
8½ 4⅞ Wacknl .28a 7 54 7¾ 7⅛ 7⅛
6⅝ 5 WagnrEl .48 18 15 7¼ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ½
2 15-16 1½ Wainoco Oil 9 105 1 15-16 1⅞ 1⅞— ¼
4⅛ 1⅞ WarC pfC.05 20 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
25⅞ 16⅝ WasPstB .50 8 x61 25¼ 24⅝ 25⅛+ 1⅛
14⅞ 11⅞ WashRl 1.26 11 15 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 — ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜ Welman Co 16 10 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞+ ⅛
7⅜ 5⅝ Weld Tu Am 1 29 7¾ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 7⅜ WestChP .40 10 38 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
7⅜ 3⅜ Westats Ptl 10 139 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
1 ⅜ Westby Fsh 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞— ⅛
6 3⅛ WstDcal .10 11 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅞ 4⅝ Wstn Fin .10 4 3 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
1 ⅜ WstPac I wt 16 ⅞ ¾ ⅞+ ⅛
5⅝ 3½ Whitaker .34 4 5 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
3 1½ Whitehal Cp 5 24 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾
14 8¾ Whiting 1 5 25 13¾ 13½ 13½— ⅛
¾ ¼ Whittakr wt 3 11-16 9-16 11-16+ ⅛
3 1½ Wichita Ind 8 25 2½ 2½ 2½
3⅛ 2⅝ WilicoxG .12 29 2 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8¼ 5¾ Wmhous .30 4 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
6¼ 4½ WlshrO .05r 7 39 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
3½ 2½ WilsonBr .30 6 3 3⅛ 3 3⅛
8 5¼ Winkimn .50 4 3 8 8 8
3½ 1⅝ WolfHB .06p 10 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
20¼ 5⅞ Worces Cont 7 26 18½ 18 18¼
7¼ 5¾ Work Wr .60 10 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼+ ¼
1 13-15 1⅛ Wright Har 20 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
3½ 2½ WTC Air .10 4 11 3 2⅝ 2⅞— ⅛
15½ 7½ WUI Inc .40 6 7 14½ 14⅜ 14¼
5⅝ 3½ WyleLab .24 5 3 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
11 5 Wynn Intl 5 27 10⅛ 10 10 — ¼
9⅛ 6½ WymBn .50 8 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
3¼ 1⅜ Wyomlsing 4 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾— ⅛

X

18 12⅝ Xonics Inc 4 15⅝ 15¾ 15⅞

Y

4⅝ 1⅞ YooHoo .05e 12 42 4 3¾ 3¼— ¼

Z

6⅝ 4½ Zero Mf .15e 6 1 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
4½ 1¾ Zimmr Hom 7 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German marks	Swiss francs	£
7D.	5½-5⅞	5⅞-6⅛	10⅞-11⅛	9⅞-11⅛
1M.	5⅞-6⅛	4½-5	3½-4¼	11¼-11⅞
3M.	6½-7½	4½-5	4⅞-5⅞	13-13½
6M.	7⅜-8⅛	5⅛-5⅝	5½-6	13⅝-13⅞
1Y.	8⅛-8½	5⅞-6¼	6¼-6¾	13⅞-14⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	94.50	95.00	95.20	77.00
Brussels	129.05	129.73	129.03	106.43
Frankfurt	139.93	141.06	142.59	110.56
London 30	337.70	344.00	355.50	146.00
London 500	142.75	146.95	146.95	63.49
Milan	103.17	103.70	108.86	85.98
Paris	126.50	128.70	132.70	99.70
Sydney	358.46	356.15	369.43	289.82
Tokyo (n)	317.31	317.31	324.43	266.24
Tokyo (o)	4365.34	4371.97	4494.03	3627.04
Zurich	271.20	272.30	272.30	206.30

(n) New (o) Old.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $97 million to $2.737 billion in the week ended April 16, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was $283 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the same week a year ago.

EXPERIENCED & RELIABLE CONSTRUCTION FIRM SEEKS PERFORMANCE BONDS
In the amount of $3 to $5 million enabling firm to undertake airport construction job in Libya.
Please contact:
BETONASFALT INS Ltd.
c/o P.K. 126
TESVIKIYE, ISTANBUL, TURKEY.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 24, 1975

Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge

1464 Abby Glen 200 275 200 — 5
7065 Abitibi $ 10 9¾ 9⅞— ¼
850 Acklands $ 14½ 14¼ 14½
1953 Acres Ltd $ 8¼ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
3350 Agnico E $ 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
775 Agra Ind $ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
12374 Alla Gas A $ 13 12¾ 12¾— ⅛
1247 Alta Nat $ 21 20⅞ 20⅞
2689 Algo Cent $ 15 14¼ 15 + ½
25 Alminex $ 5¾ 5 5
790 Argus C pr $ 14 14 14 — ½
1525 Atco A $ 18¾ 18½ 18½— ⅛
1220 BP Can $ 11¾ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
300 Banister C $ 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
3912 Bank N S $ 42¾ 42½ 42¾
3250 Baton B $ 7¾ 7½ 7¾+ ¼
19414 Bell Canad $ 46¾ 45¾ 45⅞— ⅜
990 Bow Cop A $ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾— ⅛
800 Block Bros 310 310 310
200 Bovis Cor 117 117 117 — 3
3550 Bralor Res 139 134 135 + 2
1500 Bramalea $ 5⅝ 5½ 5½
12208 Brameda 83 80 80 — 1
700 Brenda M 460 455 455
11200 BC Forest $ 15¾ 15¼ 15¾
3106 BC Phone $ 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
791 Brunswk 415 410 410
165 Budd Auto $ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
200 Burns Fds $ 10½ 10½ 10½— ¼
21280 Cad Frvw $ 13⅝ 13⅝ 13¾— ⅛
831 Cal Pow $ 24 23½ 23½— ½
825 Camflo $ 13¼ 13 13 — ⅜
900 Campau A $ 6 5¾ 6 + ⅛
900 C Pakrs C $ 17½ 17 17 — ⅜
2900 Can Perm $ 17 17 17
4195 C Tung 335 330 335 — 5
5700 C Cablesy $ 14½ 14⅜ 14½
1145 Cdn Cel $ 5⅞ 5½ 5¼+ ⅜
8983 C Imp Bank $ 23¾ 23 23⅜— ⅜
10695 C Ind Gas $ 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾
5095 Cdn Tire A $ 46 45¾ 45¾— ⅛
1120 C Utilies $ 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
380 Canbra 315 315 315
18458 Celanese 425 390 400 —25
2980 Cassiar 435 425 430 — 5
4725 Chieftan D $ 8⅝ 7¾ 8⅛+ ⅜
4703 Coch Will 109 105 105 — 5
100 C Holiday I 310 310 310
1750 Con Bldg 295 290 295 + 5
1200 Con Distrb $ 5⅛ 5 5⅛
4950 Cons Gas $ 14½ 14 14 — ⅜
1400 Conwest 290 275 275 —25
1739 Cralgmt 425 420 425
2150 Crush Intl $ 6½ 6⅝ 6½
2325 Denison $ 46¼ 46 46¼+ ½
3400 Dofasco $ 24½ 24 24⅛— ¼
1062 Dom Store $ 17½ 17¼ 17½
9475 Du Pont $ 21 20⅝ 20⅞— 1⅛
8200 Dylex L A $ 7⅜ 7½ 7½
2609 East Mal 390 375 380 —10
500 Electro A 420 420 420 + 5
800 Emco $ 7 6¾ 6¾— ⅜
2400 Falcon C $ 6⅞ 6⅝ 6½
2855 Falcon $ 36½ 35¼ 35¼— 1¼
1000 Fed Ind A 400 400 400
150 Fraser A $ 19½ 19⅝ 19⅛— 1⅜
1000 Gen Distrb $ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
200 Gnl Mascl 52 52 52
800 Gibraltar $ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
700 Granduc 130 125 130 + 5
200 Grandsle $ 12½ 12½ 12½
325 Gt Oil Sds $ 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
512 GL Paper $ 20¼ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
137 Gt W Life $ 64 63 63
280 Greyhnd $ 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
1459 Guar Trst $ 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
3613 Hambro C 200 196 200
2875 Hawker S $ 5⅛ 495 5 +10
225 Hayes D A 460 460 460 —15
2100 Houston O 131 130 130 — 8
8690 H Bay Co $ 18⅞ 17¾ 18 — ¼
11287 Huron Err $ 23¼ 23 23⅛— ⅛
4060 IAC $ 18¾ 18½ 18½— ⅛
200 Inland Gas $ 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
2250 Int Mogul 235 232 235
7520 Inter Pipe $ 12⅞ 12⅝ 12¾— ⅛
7100 Inv Grp A $ 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
200 Jannock $ 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
10150 Kaiser Re $ 9¾ 9½ 9½— ⅜
5250 Kaps Tran 294 286 288 — 3
300 Kelsey H $ 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
15320 Kerr A A $ 13 12¾ 13 + ⅛
2119 Labatt A $ 17⅛ 16¾ 17⅛+ ⅜
100 Lab Min $ 26 26 26 — ½
100 LOnt Cem 340 340 340 — 5
2833 Lob Co A $ 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
6100 Lob Co B $ 7 6¾ 7 + ¼
1000 Loeb M 325 320 320
500 Mclan H A $ 8⅞ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅜
46644 MB Ltd $ 23¼ 22⅝ 23 — ½
1000 Madsen 52 52 52 — 1
100 M Lf Mill s $ 25¾ 25¼ 25¾+ ⅛
2950 Mattgmi $ 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
100 McGraw H 420 420 420 + 5
50 Microsyst 240 240 240
6025 Moore $ 47¾ 47½ 47⅞+ ¼
200 Murphy 480 480 480 —10
12252 Noranda A $ 37¼ 35½ 35½— 1¾
704 Nor Elect $ 24½ 24⅜ 24⅜— ⅜
200 OSF Ind 370 370 370 — 5
9060 Orchan 270 260 260 —15
210 Oshawa A $ 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
3250 Pamour $ 7¾ 7½ 7½— ¼
3887 PanCan P $ 13½ 13 13¼— ¼
300 Pembin B 220 220 220
930 Pine Point $ 31¼ 31½ 31¾+ ⅛
100 Pitts C $ 7½ 7½ 7½
5850 Placer $ 18½ 18 18 — 1¼
3413 Que Sturg 430 430 435 + 5
2000 Rayrock 90 82 90 + 5
100 Rdpath A $ 21½ 21½ 21½— ⅛
10382 Reed Oslr A $ 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝— ⅛
1500 Reichhold $ 22½ 22 22½+ ⅛
1100 Revnu Pro 99 99 99 + 2
200 Rathman $ 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
500 Scotts $ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
6658 Shell Can $ 15⅞ 15⅝ 15¾
8615 Sherritt $ 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼
600 Siebens $ 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
100 Sigma $ 29 29 29 + ½
8562 Simpsons $ 8¾ 8½ 8½— ⅛
7976 Simpson S $ 11⅛ 11 11
600 Slater Stl $ 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
210 Slat W Can $ 7⅞ 7¼ 7⅞+ ⅛
760 Southm A $ 25¾ 25¼ 25¼— ⅜
3712 Stelco A $ 28½ 28⅛ 28¼— ¼
6809 Steep R 136 130 135 — 3
8100 Sundale O $ 5⅝ 5 5⅞
125 Traa $ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾— ⅛
116 Teck Cor A 255 255 255 +10
1837 Teck Cor B 215 215 215 —10
320 Teledyne 465 450 465 +30
550 Texaco $ 31¾ 31½ 31½— ¼
575 Thom N A $ 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
10108 Tor Dm Bk $ 40⅝ 40 40 — ⅞
3075 Traders A $ 13½ 12¾ 13½+ ¾
4600 Trans Mt $ 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
3461 TrCan PL $ 11 10¾ 10¾— ⅛
1500 Un Carbid $ 21¾ 21½ 21¾+ ¼
4550 Un Gas $ 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
100 Union Oil $ 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
750 U Keno $ 9¾ 9½ 9½+ ¼
5700 U Siscoe 485 470 480 —10
1300 Upp Can 111 110 111 — 1
300 Van Der 380 365 365 —15
4700 Voyager P $ 7⅛ 7 7⅛
1340 Weldwod $ 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
200 Wstburne $ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
4000 West Mine 210 204 210
300 Westmhse $ 16½ 16½ 16½— ¼
434 Weston $ 20½ 20½ 20½
5 White Pas $ 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3504 Willroy 155 151 151 — 7
2700 Woodwd A $ 23 22¾ 22¾— ⅛
1900 Yk Bear 212 207 207 — 5
1200 Yukon C 95 95 95

Total sales 1,806,678 shares

Tokyo Exchange

April 24, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	250	Matsu E. Wks.	541
Canon	210	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	131
Dai Nip. Print	340	Mitsubi Corp.	427
Fuji Bank	362	Mitsui Co.	475
Fuji Photo	323	Mitsukoshi	461
Hitachi	160	Nippon Elec.	178
Honda Motor	603	Sharp	226
C Itoh	436	Shiseido	1,190
Japan Air Lines	1,600	Sony Corp.	2,950
Kansai El Pwr.	710	Sumitomo Bank	365
Kao Soap	344	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	301	Takeda	232
Komatsu	316	Teijin	155
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	515
Matsu Ind.	522	Toray	146
		Toyota	590

Montreal Stocks

1612 Algoma $ 28½ 28¼ 28½
3955 Bank Mont $ 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
350 Basic Res 470 450 470
1250 Bombard 300 300 300 —15
1400 Can Cement $ 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
1000 Cdnlnt Pow $ 13¾ 13 13¾+ ¾
11100 Con Bath $ 24⅜ 24 24 — ½
400 Fncl Col 155 151 155
250 Imasco $ 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
152 Ivaco $ 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
600 Power Co $ 9⅛ 9 9
11815 Price Co $ 14⅝ 14 14 — ⅛
820 Royal Bank $ 31½ 31½ 31½+ ⅛
895 Roy Trust A $ 22⅜ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
255 Steinberg A $ 19¾ 19¾ 19¾
100 Unican Sec 146 146 146 + 3
150 Zellers $ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼— ¼

Total sales 521,390 shares.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	43.10
Albert Heijn	90.20
Algembank	339
Amrobank	82.50
A'dam	171
Fokker	47
Heineken	164.70
H V A	57
Holl-Am-H	64.50
Hoogovens	55.50
K.L.M.	57.20
Philips new	27.60
Robeco	171.90
Rolinco	120.60
Royal Dutch	86.93
Unilever	105.50
Van Ommer	273
Ver Mach	194.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,540
Brux-Lamb	1,945
Cock Ougree	1,398
Electrobel	5,725
GB-Inno-BM	2,125
Hoboken	4,525
Petrofina	4,950
Ph Gevaert	1,232
Soc. Générale	2,680
Solvay	2,600
Un Minière	1,450

Frankfurt

AEG	80.20
BASF	154
Bayer	123.50
Commerzbk	218.50
Cont. Gumm	77.70
Daimler	238
Demag	195
DutBank	348.60
DresdeBk	248.80
Hoechst	141
Gels Aktier	83
Hoesch	55.70
Karstadt	451.50
Kaufhof	263
KHD	131
Lufthansa	64
Mannesmann	246
Metallgesell	248.50
Neckermann	112.70
Rheinstahl	63
RWE new	125.50
Schering	418
Siemens	266.30
Thyssen	86.60
Veba	120.20
Volkswagen	109

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.28
Anglo-Am	£27.50
Barclay Bk	2.84
Beecham Gr	2.53
BICC	1.31
Boots	2.45
Bowater	1.45
Brit-Am Tob	3.07
Brit. Oxyg	0.48
Brit Pet	4.28
BLMC	Susp.
Burmah	0.37
CadburySch	0.48
Chartered	1.30
Courtaulds	1.13
Doggafont	0 17½
DeBeer D	2.97
Decca Rec	2.10
Distillers	1.37
Dunlop	0.52
E Musllnd	1.46
GEC	120
FreeStGed	£30.00
GKN	2.40
Glaxo Gr	3.90
Gt Un St	2.04
Guinness	1.05
Hawker-Sidc	3.27
Hudson Bay	£14⅛
Imp Chem	2.42
Imps	0.59
Mar&Sper	2.33
MetalBox	2.74
Nichols	0.49
Plessey	0.81
Rand Mines	2.67
Rank Org	1.67
Royal Dutch	£29⅛
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	2.84
Thorn (A)	1.60
Tube Invest	2.64
Union Carb	4.80
Vickers	1.47
War L3½	£25⅞
West Deep	£20
West Drief	£49½
West Ho'd	£37½
West Ain	1.85
Woolworth	0.49
ZCI	0.68

Milan

Bastogi	1,610
Erba	4,000
Ercole Marel	660
Fiat	1,331
Finsider	365.25
Generali	69,800
IFI	2,530
Italgas	584
Italsider	667
LaRinas	162
Montedis	729
Olivetti	1,300
Pirelli	871
Snia Visco	1,725
Terni	70

Paris

Air Liquide	368.80
Alimentaire	69
BSN	648
Carrefour	2,290
Cim Lafarge	192
Citroën	37
Cie Bancaire	450
CFP	144
CGE	364.90
CCF	156
Ferodo	350
L'Oreal	955
Mach Bull	38.20
Michelin	1,245
Moët-Henn	561
Moulinex	325
Nickel (Le)	95.50
Paribas	179
PUK	137.50
Penarroya	66.10
Perrier	144.90
Peugeot	287
Rh Poulenc	151.80
Saclior	88.10
St Gobain	155.50
Suez	259.50
Télémécan	999
Thomson	213
Usinor	98

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,315
B Boveri	1,240
Ciba-Geigy	1,725
Cr Suisse	2,695
Fischer	560
HofRocheN	9,975
Nestlé	3,270
Sandoz	2,020
Sté B Suisse	531
Sulzer	2,875
U.B. Suisse	3,050

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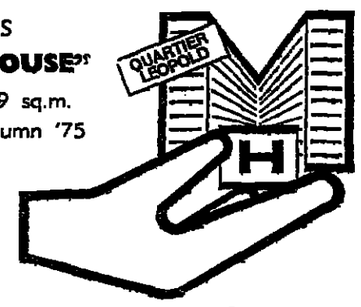
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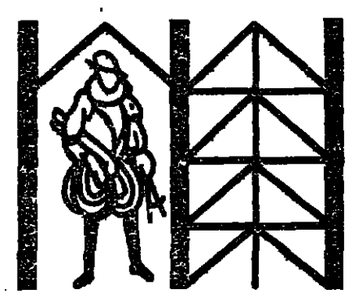
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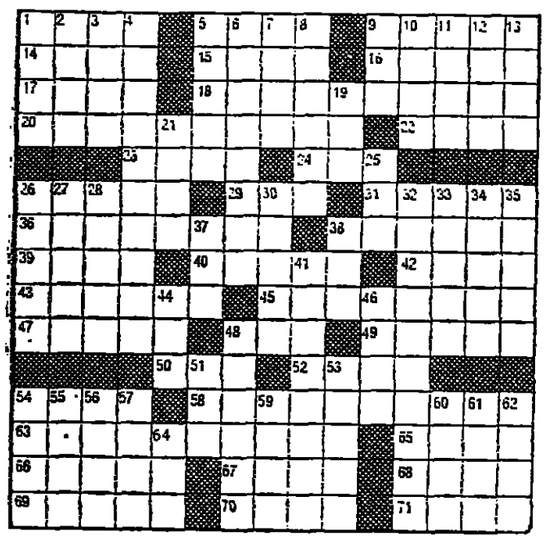
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ticket part
5 Comedian Bert
9 Braid
14 Small harp
15 Anne Nichols character
16 Citation, for one
17 October stone
18 Eye-pupil dilator
20 Slacks style
22 Little ones
23 Kind of hog
24 Suffer
26 Spinning
29 Not Rep. or Dem.
31 Severe
36 Ned —— of dime novels
38 Magazine worker
39 Asian nurse
40 Go-between
42 Scale unit
43 Does banquet work
45 Handle of a sort
47 Put on the ready
48 Concorde, e.g.
49 Old yarn measures
50 Barfly
52 Unoriginal one
54 Word in an Erskine Caldwell title
58 Hat-wearer on Capitol Hill
63 Herzog's creator
65 Saarinen
66 Hall of Famer Ralph
67 Miss Redgrave
68 Deposited
69 Lip-curling gesture
70 Greek Mars
71 Legal degrees

DOWN

1 Boorish one
2 Elite or Roman
3 Russian river
4 V.I.P. among sheep
5 U.S. department
6 Giving support to
7 Sword part
8 Get ready to shoot again
9 Third degree, in a scholastic sense
10 Plunder
11 U.S. cartoonist
12 "—— it a lovely day?"
13 Jasmine and oolong
19 French friend
21 Lucille or volley
25 Drug initials
26 Hemp fiber
27 Indian kerchief
28 Maternal relative
30 Requisites
32 Resident of Never-Never Land
33 Make up for
34 Copter part
35 Medical Nobelist, 1953
37 Initials in a plane cockpit
38 Ike's command
41 "We Are ——"
44 Wall St. term: Abbr.
46 Ostrichlike bird
48 —— Polaris
51 British decoration
53 Hocks
54 Desires
55 Author James M.
56 Norse poem
57 Robt. ——
59 Welsh sea god
60 Diligence
61 —— and Thummim
62 Olympus residents
64 Wintry sound



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Rain
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	22	72	Fair
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	55	Showers
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	64	Showers
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	57	Rain	NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
BERLIN	12	54	Overcast	NICE	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	36	97	Fair	PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	61	Showers	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cloudy	VENICE	20	68	Fair
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	41	Rain	WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	72	Showers
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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ADVERTISEMENT

April 24, 1975

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(d) Delta Multifund $8.04
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(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.35

(d) Drayfus Fund Int'l $10.39
(w) Dr. Interest Inv. Fd. $10.70

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(w) Fleming Japan Fund $19.61
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF1,416
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF14.15
(d) Fondinalia $11.05
(d) Fund of Nations $5.45
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PEANUTS



B.C.

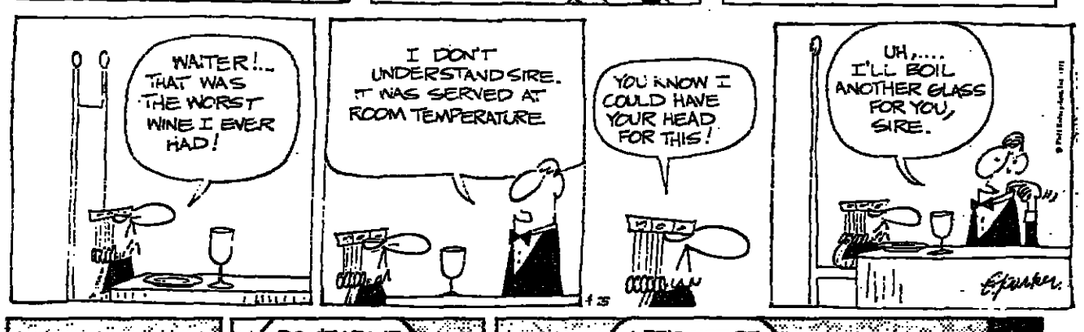
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BOOKS

NO MORE SCHOOL

By Howard S. Rowland. Dutton. 296 pp. Illustrated. $8.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HOWARD ROWLAND was dissatisfied with what he felt was happening to his three children in a Westchester school. Adam, his 11-year-old, was wholly caught up in the "grim business" of getting good grades. Seth, his 7-year-old, was "being systematically restrained or squelched." Ariel, his 9-year-old daughter who was a braindamaged slow learner, was "singled out as abnormal" and put into a school where she was given "mark time activities" alternating with "hammer-it-home academic drill."

In "No More School," Mr. Rowland said that he wanted his children "to be free of TV's acquisitive urgings; of the aimless style-driven peer group, of the deluge of entertainments, diversions, voluntary fads and interests; of the glut of sight, sound and taste treats that leaves children at 10 years of age jaded and cynical; of the gadgets, cars, games; of Little League; of after-school clubs; of an infinitely fragmented, meandering, soured middle-class society."

A high school English teacher himself, Mr. Rowland felt that he and his wife, Beatrice, a free-lance writer, could do a better job of teaching their children once they were no longer "under the influence" of American society. Mr. Rowland had a year's sabbatical leave coming, so he took his wife and children to Europe for a "family's experiment in education." "No More School" is a highly partisan account of that experiment.

During their first four weeks abroad, the Rowlands simply drifted. It was a time the author describes as "a deep plunge into our sensory selves, a thorough displacement of the old classroom attitudes and responses and a discovery of an infinity of new possibilities, impressions, feelings . . ." "We tasted, touched, saw, heard and smelled again." The reader begins to wonder at the potency of the Westchester schools that had prevented them from doing all these things before.

A skeptic might ascribe the Rowlands' sensory rebirth not so much to their escape from stifling schools as to the fact that they were on vacation in foreign countries, and people on vacation in foreign countries generally do taste, touch, see, hear and smell. They have been taught to do these things when they are abroad just as they have been taught the three Rs in school.

After recovering their senses, the Rowlands rented a villa in La Herradura, a small, relatively undiscovered fishing village on the Costa Brava. Here they had an unparalleled opportunity to watch a peasant woman bake bread; to try, unsuccessfully, to buy a goat from a goatherd who subsequently shunned them; to "experience" a fisherman, "deaf and mute, but nonetheless exuberant, who yowled and bellowed his triumph and return each night"; to apostrophize "the shoemaker, the butcher, the fish monger. . . "

As if there were a dichotomy or antinomy, of clichés, the author corners all those left untouched by his children's schooling. With remorseless repetitiveness, he tells us how each child, by "following his or her own interest," developed all the skills necessary to carry those interests to dazzling length. "Eagerly" is his favorite word when his children are not eager; it is only because he has unintentionally obtruded himself between them and their "creativity." The author's own creativity does not inhibit him from continually using "hopefully" as a floating adverb.

In teaching his children history, Mr. Rowland resolutely turns his back on the fallacy glamour—"the exploitation of the novelty element"—of earlier civilizations in favor of such "pertinent" questions as "Why is there smog in the city? Why is a family moving to another state? Why is there no public transportation to town?" When he talks about voluntarily acquired skills, he never seems to consider the fact that discipline—the ability to persevere beyond pleasure in a given activity—may be the most valuable skill of all.

What makes "No More School" extraordinarily interesting is the fact that the Rowlands' family experiment in education was a brilliant success. It succeeded in spite of the author's clichés, just as almost every American school succeeds, to a lesser degree, in spite of its particular clichés. What one feels very strongly in this account is the romance of the family, the beneficent effect of five people enjoying one another's company enough to sustain a continually stimulating atmosphere.

Though he is a pedant on "freedom" and "creativity," Mr. Rowland's love for his children enabled him to transcend his own categories and feel his way back to something that seems as primordial as a "father instinct." He hunts for what his children need to know or feel just as more primitive fathers hunted for food and shelter for their families. His wife is a patient and talented teacher too. When 7-year-old Seth worries about human mortality, she says to him, "Look at my watch and see how long a minute is." And it is hard to imagine anyone but her mother knowing so well what Ariel needed to give her the confidence to commit herself to the terrifying business of living.

Still believing that it is his pedagogical theories, not his personal enthusiasm, that account for his children's striking progress in their year abroad, Mr. Rowland fires a few more unoriginal salvos at the typical school. On the last page of "No More School," he demonstrates the reckless optimism of the reformer by suggesting that we all join in the job of educating our children. While this worked for his family, one shudders to think of what might happen if more parents started passing on every more of their misconceptions to the next generation.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	A	H		W	A	S	P	S		A	B	A	S
L	O	I	L	A		A	I	L	E	U	T		P	U	R	E
L	O	I	A	N		S	O	I	L	F	A		P	L	E	A
	R	I	G	H	T		O	F		F	I	T	H	E	B	A	T
			B	I	E	I	F			U	S	A					
R	E	W	A	R	D		C	H	A	I	R	M	E	I	N
O	I	N	I	C	E		L	A	U	R	A		A	I	L	E
W	A	I	L		K		P	I	E	R	R	Y		C	R	A	W
E	I	T	I	E		C	R	E	E	L		H	I	A	S	T	E
R	E	S	C	U	E	R	S		M	I	A	S	H	E	R		
		O	I	L	D			P	I	E	L	T				
R	I	G	H	T	A	B	O	U	T	F	A	C	E			
O	R	I	N	E		T	O	R	T	E		W	O	V	E		
S	O	A	R		O	C	C	U	R		A	M	E	N		
A	N	T	E		R	E	A	P	S		Y	A	R	D		

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Dr. George Rosenkranz of Mexico, this year's Vanderbilt Cup winner, and his favorite partners use his Romex system, which includes some unusual elements: one no-trump to show a strong unbalanced hand; two diamonds to show a strong balanced hand of 19-21 points, and two clubs as a specialized forcing bid with some ingenious asking bid procedures. The fact that he does not use a standard strong no-trump worked to his advantage on the diagramed deal.

When the opposing team held the North-South cards, South opened one no-trump and was raised to game. West led a heart to his partner's king, and when the four was returned he allowed South to win with the jack. South cashed the ace of diamonds and finessed in that suit, going down immediately. A more subtle play that he might have considered was to cash two rounds of spades and lead a heart, giving West his heart tricks, but keeping various options open.

In the replay, Rosenkranz opened one club, and his partner made a negative double of the one-heart overcall. Some experts play that this double promises four cards in spades but denies more. Rosenkranz and his partner play that the double denies four spades, which is perhaps more sensible. It therefore promises a moderate hand with length in diamonds, which is otherwise difficult to bid.

When East raised preemptively to three hearts, South made an imaginative bid of four spades. He hoped to find three spades and a singleton heart in the dummy and relied on his partner to look for a minor-suit contract if he did not have three spades. This seemed the ideal moment to play a four-three fit: a strong four-card suit opposite a hand containing three-card support and a singleton.

The sequel proved the accuracy of this judgment. In spite of the bad trump break, which might seem to herald defeat, South made an overtrick. After cashing the heart ace West shifted to the spade jack. South won with the queen and led the club queen with a gratifying result: the king, ace and jack all appeared.

It was then plain sailing. He continued with a club, which East ruffed. A trump was returned, and the declarer won in his hand and ruffed a heart. He then came to his hand with the diamond ace, drew trumps and cashed his remaining clubs. As this happened to squeeze East in the red suits—he could not keep the heart king and the diamond guard—South had 11 tricks.

NORTH
♠ 9 8 6
♡ 2
◇ K J 9 7 4
♣ A 10 8 5

WEST	EAST
♠ J	♠ 7 5 4 3 2
♡ A 10 8 7 3	♡ K 9 6 4
◇ 8 5 3	◇ Q 6 2
♣ K 6 4 3	♣ J

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K Q 10
♡ Q J 5
◇ A 10
♣ Q 9 7 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	1 ♡	Dbl.	3 ♡
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Hundley Stars in San Diego Victory



SAN DIEGO, April 24 (UPI). —Randy Hundley's two-run double high-lighted a four-run outburst in the fourth inning last night as the San Diego Padres jumped on Don Sutton for seven runs and 11 hits on the way to a 7-1 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The Padres chased Sutton in the fourth inning. Joe McIntosh went the distance for San Diego, scattering five hits, walking three, striking out four and bringing his record to 3-0.

Sutton took the loss, making his record 3-1. Sutton won his *last nine games of 1974, two in* the championship series, one in the World Series and three this season.

In the Padres' fifth, San Diego loaded the bases with none out on a walk to Johnny Grubb, a double by Willie McCovey and an intentional walk to Dave Winfield. Mike Ivie singled home two runs with a one-out single and Hundley broke open the game with a two-run double to leftfield, scoring Winfield and Ivie.

Astros 3, Giants 2
Giants 3, Astros 0

At Houston, Gary Thomasson's solo home run and a run-scoring single by Bruce Miller sparked San Francisco to a 3-0 victory behind Pete Falcone's first major league shutout and a doubleheader split with the Astros.

Astros' right-hander Doug Konieczny recorded his first major league victory with relief help from Ken Forsch as Houston took the opener, 3-2.

Falcone, a 21-year old rookie from Brooklyn, outdid Konieczny by striking out nine and walking only one for his second victory in three decisions.

In the first game, Roger Metzger drove in two Houston runs with a squeeze bunt and a sacrifice fly.

Braves 5, Reds 4

At Atlanta, Lardell Blanks drove home Mike Lum with a two-out double in the 11th inning to give the Braves a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati.

Ron Reed went the distance for the Braves with an eight-hitter and picked up his first victory of the season after three losses. Reed retired the last 19 Reds in a row. Don Gullett went all the way for the Reds and suffered his first loss in three decisions.

Brewers 8, Orioles 5

At Milwaukee, Bobby Mitchell, replacing Hank Aaron as Milwaukee's designated hitter, slammed two doubles and scored the winning run as the Brewers notched an 8-5 victory over Baltimore.

Bill Champion started for Milwaukee and was replaced by Eduardo Rodriguez in the seventh. Rodriguez picked up the victory in his first decision but gave way *to reliever Tom Murphy in the* ninth. Murphy gained his fifth save. Bobby Reynolds took the loss in relief.

A's 3, Royals 2

At Oakland, Vida Blue and three relievers combined to stop Kansas City on seven hits and the Athletics halted the Royals, 3-2, to move into a virtual first-place tie in the American League West Division.

Blue was working on a four-hit shutout when he was pulled in the seventh after two Royals reached base with two out. Rollie Fingers put out that fire, but needed help himself in the eighth when Kansas City scored both of its runs. Jim Todd gained his second save since joining the A's last weekend by yielding only one hit over the last 1 1-3 innings.

Angels 4, Rangers 1

At Anaheim, Bill Singer settled down after giving up a first-inning homer to Mike Hargrove and yielding six hits in hurling California to a 4-1 victory over Texas.



UPI.

Chicago's Nate Thurmond takes rebound away from Kings' Sam Lacey during their playoff game.

In NBA Playoff

Chicago Earns Berth At Conference Final

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI).—"When you write the history of this series," said Chicago coach Dick Motta, "you'll write that our guards shut out their guards."

"Chet Walker and Bob Love are the best set of forwards who ever played in the NBA in many people's minds," said Kansas City-Omaha Kings coach Phil Johnson. "They are the best I've seen, but I haven't been around that long."

Whatever the reasons, and each of the coaches has a different explanation, the Chicago Bulls clinched an NBA Western Conference final berth by whipping the Kings, 101-89, last night, ending that best-of-seven series in six games.

Motta was pointing out the defensive job that Norm Van Lier and Jerry Sloan did on Nate Archibald and Jimmy Walker in the series and in the final game as the key to Chicago's victory. In last night's game, Archibald had 26 points, but managed only 7-of-21 shots. Walker scored only 10 points on 3-of-12.

Johnson gave Love and Walker most of the credit, although they scored 26 and 13 points, respectively. Both kept the Kings away from the board, thereby helping to stop their running game. Playing at Chicago's tempo, the Bulls methodically wore down the Kings.

The Bull's defense was the biggest factor, however. The Kings were held to only a 35.3-per-cent shooting percentage. Chicago hit 45.5 per cent.

Chicago effectively ended the Kings' hopes with a 15-6 spurt in the first 6:31 of the third quarter, turning a 50-44 halftime deficit into a 65-50 lead.

The game reached an explosive point with 8:40 left when Nate Thurmond and Sam Lacey engaged in a brief shoving match and *Van Lier led several players* into the stands behind the Chicago basket. Apparently no blows were struck in the stands, however. Police quickly jumped between the fans and the Bulls.

"There were a lot of close relatives in this and it created a tension *series*," *Motta said.*

Chicago now goes against the winner of the Golden State-Seattle series in the semifinals.

Braves 102, Bullets 96

In the only other action last night, Bob McAdoo's 37 points—nine in the last five-minutes—helped the Buffalo Braves defeat the Washington Bullets, 102-96, and tie their series at three games apiece. The Bullets will host Buffalo in the deciding game tomorrow night.

McAdoo, the MVP this season, was blanked for nearly seven minutes in the final period before starting his scoring spree with a pair of free throws with 5:13 left in the game to give the Braves an 89-87 lead. Kevin Porter fouled out on the play and, 15 seconds later, Washington's Phil Chenier tied it for the 19th and final time.

McAdoo's three points. Lee Winfield's basket and two more goals by McAdoo were answered only by Elvin Hayes's follow shot and Buffalo led, 98-90, with 2:14 left.

Jim McMillian added 20 points for Buffalo and Randy Smith hit 16. Smith also helped limit Kevin Porter to six.

Hayes, who had 46 points in Sunday's victory over Buffalo, paced the Bullets, with 29. Chenier had 25, 19 in the opening half.

Boston, holding a 3-1 edge in games, can eliminate the Houston Rockets when they meet on the *Celtics' home court tonight.*

Seattle will be trying to stay alive for a seventh game when the Sonics host the Golden State Warriors in the other game tonight. Golden State leads, 3-1.

NBA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Buffalo 102, Washington 96 (McAdoo 37, *Weiss* 26; *Hayes* 29, *Chenier* 25) Best-of-7 series tied, 3-3.

Chicago 101, Kansas City-Omaha 89 (Love 26, Van Lier 19; Archibald 26, Lacey 12, Johnson 12) Chicago wins series, 4-2.

ABA Playoff

Wednesday's Game

Kentucky 108, St. Louis 103 (McClain 24, Gilmore 23; Barnes 43, Lewis 26) Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.

won and Out

:o's Jose Cardenal
:) gets an assist
eammates after
s called out
plate in game
t Philadelphia.
Cubs won, 9-3.
ht,
e Frank Pulli debates
Cardinals' Lou Brock
he was called out
:t base
: game against
ew York Mets.
lost the argument
ne Cardinals
ie game, 7-1.

AP.



hursday: *Cubs' Stone 8-Hits Philadelphia*

CAGO, April 24 (UPI).—
ladlock scored twice and
in two runs with a pair
ibles and unbeaten Steve
pitched an eight-hitter to-
or his third victory to give
Chicago Cubs a 4-1 victory
the Philadelphia Phillies.

adlock's first double came in
third after Don Kessinger
ed and advanced on a wild
. Madlock scored from
after Don Kessinger walked
advanced on a wild pitch.
ock scored from third when
stop Larry Bowa let Jerry
les's ground ball go through
gs for an error.

the fifth, doubles by Jose
nal, Madlock and Morales
ced two more Chicago runs.
ne worked his second com-
game in three starts, giv-
p Philadelphia's only run in
econd on singles by Greg
ski and Bob Boone and
Anderson's double. Stone
d only one and struck out

White Sox 4, Twins 3

Bloomington, Deron John-
two-run pinch-hit homer
d a four-run rally in the
inning to give Chicago a

nesday Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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len Fryman (2-0) and Foote.
s (0-2).

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wood, Acosta (6), Schueler (6),
(8) and Boone. Burris (2-0)
risher. L—Underwood (2-1). HR
rwald (1st). Monday (2d), Mon-
2d).

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ork ..... 000 000 10x—7 9 1
n, Hrabosky (7), Garman (8)
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on (0-2). HR—Staub (3d), Un-
.

aul ... 010 002 000 00—4 8 0
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s (2-1) and Bench. Reed (1-3)
rrell. HR—Correll (3d), Evans
Bench (3d).

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McIntosh (3-0) and Hundley.
on (3-1).

(First Game)

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efusco, Williams (7) and Hill
ay, Forsch (8) and May. W—
ay (1-2). L—Monefusco (2-1).

(Second Game)

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ns (2-1) and Rader. Roberts,
8) and Jutze. L—Roberts (1-2).
omasson (15t).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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rry, Hood (6), Buskey (7) and
oleman. T. Walker (7) and Free-
W—J Perry (1-2). L—Coleman
HR—Brohamer (1st), Sutherland
Freehan (2d).

ork ..... 002 201 100— 7 14 0
..... 102 000 02x—5 10 0
er, Lyle (7), Tidrow (7), Cura
d Munson. Cleveland, Moret (4),
(8) and Montgomery. W—Moret
L—Lyle (0-1). HR—Evans (2d),
(2d, 3d).

ore ..... 200 001 100—3 7 2
kee ..... 000 004 10x—5 9 3
ar, Johnson (6), Reynolds (7)
Hendricks. Champion, Rodriguez
Murphy (8) and Porter. W—
ues (1-0). L—Reynolds (0-1).

s City ..... 000 000 020—2 7 1
nd ..... 100 001 10x—3 6 0
y (2-1) and Martinez. Stinson
lue, Fingers (8), Todd
d Tenace. Posse (8), Haney (8),
ue (4-1).

..... 100 000 000—1 6 2
nia ..... 000 021 10—4 9 0
ehr, Foucault (7) and Sundberg.
(2-1) and Egan. L—Wright
HR—Hargrove (1st).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	7	5	.583	—
Milwaukee	7	5	.583	—
Baltimore	5	5	.500	1
Detroit	5	5	.500	1
Cleveland	4	5	.444	1 1/2
New York	5	8	.385	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	9	4	.692	—
Oakland	10	5	.667	—
California	7	6	.538	2
Minnesota	6	8	.429	3 1/2
Texas	5	9	.357	4 1/2
Chicago	4	9	.308	5

Wednesday's Results

Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Boston 11, New York 7.
Milwaukee 8, Baltimore 5.
California 4, Texas 1.
Oakland 3, Kansas City 2.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 4, Minnesota 3.
Kansas City at Oakland, n.
Texas at California, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	8	4	.667	—
Philadelphia	8	6	.500	2
New York	8	6	.500	2
St. Louis	6	7	.462	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	5	6	.455	2 1/2
Montreal	5	7	.417	3

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego	9	4	.692	—
Atlanta	9	7	.563	1 1/2
San Francisco	8	7	.533	2
Los Angeles	8	8	.500	2 1/2
Cincinnati	8	9	.471	3
Houston	5	12	.294	6

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 7, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 3.
Atlanta 5, Cincinnati 4.
San Diego 7, Los Angeles 1.
Houston 3, San Francisco 2 (1st).
San Francisco 3, Houston 0 (2d).

Thursday's Games

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.
San Francisco at Houston, n

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Unser, New York	12	47	12	20	.426
Monday, Chicago	13	45	11	19	.422
Stargell, Pitts.	11	42	6	17	.405
Boone, Phila.	12	40	5	15	.375
Morgan, Cin.	17	59	8	22	.372
Cash, Phila.	12	52	9	19	.365
Reitz, St. Louis	13	50	5	18	.360
Garvey, L.A.	16	70	7	25	.375
Hill, S.F.	12	31	3	11	.355
Rose, Cin.	17	72	11	25	.347

RUNS—Wynn, L.A., 13; Cardenal, Chi., 12; Unser, N.Y., 12; Matthews, S.F., 12; Monday, Chi., 11; Rose, Cin., 11; Lopez, L.A., 11.

RUNS BATTED IN—Evans, Atl., 15; Wynn, L.A., 15; Bench, Cin., 13; Monday, Chi., 12; Montanez, Phi., 12.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 25; *Garvey, L.A.*, 25; Morgan, Cin., 22; Unser, N.Y., 20; Monday, Chi., 19; Cash, Phi., 19; Evans Atlanta, 19.

DOUBLES—Monday, Chi., 6; Millan, N.Y., 6; Bench, Cin., 6; 8 tied with 5.

HOME RUNS — Evans, Atlanta, 5; Kingman, N.Y., 4; Luzinski, Phi., 4; Cey, L.A., 4; Wynn, L.A., 4.

PITCHING (3 decisions) — Morgan, Atlanta, 4-0, 1.000, 1.80; McNally, Mon., 3-0 1.000, 3.19; McIntosh, S.D., 3-0, 1.000, 1.00; Sutton, L.A., 3-1, .750, 1.96; Underwood, Phi., 2-1, .667, 4.00; Denny, St. L., 2-1, .667, 2.33; Capra, Atlanta, 2-1, .667, 1.67; Gullett, Cin., 2-1, .667, 1.88.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Chalk, Calif.	13	40	7	20	.500
White, N.Y.	7	27	12	12	.481
Carew, Minn.	10	36	6	16	.444
Lynn, Boston	10	35	6	15	.429
Munson, N.Y.	13	48	4	18	.375
Yount, Mil.	12	40	7	14	.350
Kelly, Chi.	13	32	9	11	.344
Henderson, Chi.	13	53	11	18	.340
May, Chi.	13	47	2	16	.340
Rudi, Oakland	15	57	9	19	.333
Blair, Bal.	9	39	7	14	.333

RUNS—Evans, Bos., 12; R. White, N.Y., 12; M. Nettles, Cal., 12; Henderson, Chi., 11; R. Jackson, Oak., 10; Randle, Texas, 10.

RUNS BATTED IN—L. May, Bal., 16; Hisle, Min., 14; Lynn, Bos., 13; McRae, K.C., 11; Burroughs, Texas, 11.

HITS—Chalk, Cal., 20; Rudi, Oak., 19; Munson, N.Y., 18; Henderson, Chi., 18; Rivers, Cal., 17; C. Washington, Oak., 17; Burroughs, Texas, 17.

DOUBLES—Chalk, Cal., 7; Lezcano, Mil., 6; Singleton, Bal., 5; Chambliss, N.Y., 5; McRae, K.C., 5.

HOME RUNS—L. May, Bal., 4; 8 tied with 3.

PITCHING (3 decisions)—Ryan, Cal., 4-0, 1.000, 2.31; Champion, Mil., 3-0, 1.000, 1.38; Fidrych, Det., 3-0, 1.000, 2.00; Blue, Oak., 4-1, .800, 2.88; Medich, N.Y., 3-1, .750, 2.18.

In Saturday Match

Newcombe Thirsts for Big Event

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT). —John Newcombe can't be too *concerned about Jimmy Connors*, not if he's drinking beer.

"I'm having a few," he acknowledged.

"What's your favorite?" he was asked.

"Anything I can get my hands on. I haven't found a bad one yet," said the Australian whose thirst is as legendary as his serve. "Most American beers are *the same, but in Australia, my* favorite is KB."

"Just the initials, KB?"

"Yeah, like kick the bum."

If that is a Freudian slip, it's understandable. With strokes as dashing as his moustache, John Newcombe hopes to kick Jimmy Connors off the throne as the world's leading tennis player in their match at Caesars Palace in *Las Vegas on Saturday afternoon.* Connors is reported to be a 7-to-5 favorite in that desert oasis, where odds are a way of life. But those odds don't reflect history. In three matches, John Newcombe has lost only one set to Jimmy Connors, winning, 6-4, 7-6, 7-6, in the U.S. Open quarterfinals at Forest Hills in 1973, 7-5 in a World Team Tennis match in Houston last year, and 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 for the Australian Open title last New Year's Day, after the 30-year-old Australian had abstained from KB or any other brand of what he calls "tasty brown stuff" for more than a week.

A Question Mark

"As the current Wimbledon and Forest Hills champion and after beating Rod Laver in their challenge match, Connors has the right to say he is the No. 1 player," Newcombe conceded over the telephone. "But there's a question mark in there and the question mark is me."

Newcombe is not a question mark in stature. As he says, "I'm a much more proven horse than he is." Newcombe has won at Wimbledon three times (1967, 1970, 1971) and at Forest Hills twice (1967, 1973). As the World Championship Tennis title-holder last year, he was considered the world's leading player until Connors, now 22, suddenly arrived by winning at both Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

"But things can change quickly in tennis," Newcombe said. "And if I beat him, and then he doesn't win at Wimbledon or Forest Hills this year, he'll suddenly be just another player again."

Not that the loser will be destitute. Their showdown Saturday has been advertised as a $250,000 winner-take-all match, but Newcombe says, "There are a lot of percentages also involved, and when they're all figured out, the winner should make about $400,000, the loser about $150,000," which is a $250,000 difference. No wonder Newcombe has been training strenuously, except for a few beers.

"For eight days," he recalled, "I played four hours a day, and I also was running and exercising. Sprinting 100 yards up a slight grade half a dozen times. Or jogging three miles on the road."

To sharpen his reflexes, he also reverted to the "two-on-one" drill popularized by Harry Hopman, the one-time Australian Davis Cup captain, in developing Laver, Ken Rosewall, Lew Hoad and Newcombe as four of the most dominant players in tennis history.

"I was the one," Newcombe said. "Bill Bowery and Pancho Walthall were the two across the net. It makes you quick in self-defense."

Newcombe also has talked to Laver about the reasons for the left-hander's loss to Connors in four sets two months ago. He also practiced with Rosewall and another Australian, Tony Roche, last weekend.

"Rod told me a few things, but I'm not about to tell anybody else," Newcombe said. "And the match got away from Rod because he's usually a slow starter against people whose games he doesn't know and he'd never played Connors before. I have. Connors plays to a pattern. He's an open-court hitter. He sees an open court and hits to it. He's not a unique player, like Ilie Nastase or Guillermo Vilas, he's very readable. You know what's coming. It's only a question of whether you can handle it."

Newcombe has handled it in the past. And this time, as an Australian, he's the people's choice against the image of the ugly American that Connors projects with his spoiled-brat behavior.

"*It seems like everybody wants* me to win," Newcombe says. "People have been coming up to me in the hotel and telling me they hope I beat the hell out of him. Even the U.S. players on the circuit feel that way. I think him not playing the Davis Cup has a helluva lot to do with that. They think his country should be bigger than his personality conflicts."

And perhaps Connors's luck has run out. He lost a coin flip yesterday to his Australian opponent in a dispute over the court.

"*Las Vegas is a good place to* be lucky in," Newcombe said later. "But it's not as wild as people think. There aren't a lot of pretties walking around. Most of the visitors here are over 45. I've got to be up at 8 on Saturday for the match so I've been going to bed about 10:30 to get myself used to it."

After a few beers.

Laver Falters, Rallies in WCT Tournament

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 24 (AP).—Top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia was carried to three sets yesterday and was within two games of being eliminated before he rallied for a 4-6, 6-4, *6-3 victory over Ray Moore* in the second round of the World Championship of Tennis Blue Group Tournament.

"I played an atrocious match," Laver said. Moore thought his own game became too conservative. The South African had Laver down, 4-1, in the second set before Laver rallied.

Roscoe Tanner of the United *States*, seeded second, also moved to the quarterfinals. Tanner beat Geoff Masters of Australia, 6-2, 6-2.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico, the *No. 3 seed*, ousted Ismail el-Shafei of Egypt, 6-4, 6-3, and fourth-seeded Brian Gottfried eliminated fellow American John Holladay, 6-2, 6-3.

In other matches, Jaime Fillol of Chile beat Ross Case of Australia, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1; Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia beat Rob Maud of South Africa, 6-3, 6-3, and Ivan Molina of Colombia beat Pat Cramer of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2.

Okker Moves Up

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (UPI). —Third-seeded Tom Okker of the Netherlands used his backhand stroke and brilliant volley play last night to beat Patrice Dominguez of France and qualify for the quarterfinals of the $60,000 WCT Green Group.

Okker won, 7-6, 6-3, and will face seventh-seeded Jose Higueras of Spain in the next match.

"Dominguez gave me some hard times in the first set. I thought I would lose the first set when he had three set points. But happily I found my best style in the right moment," Okker said.

Fred McNair of the United States won over Sid Ball of Australia, 6-0, 6-4, and will face Sweden's Tenny Svenson, Svenson, who in the first round beat countryman Bjoern Borg in straight sets, defeated Italy's Antonio Zugarelli, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, last night.

Women's Tournament

AMELIA ISLAND PLANTATION, Fla., April 24 (UPI).—Top-seed Chris Evert today easily beat Rosemary Casals, 6-1, 6-0, *in the second round of the* $100,000 tennis tournament here.

The rest of the six seeded players all advanced, but fourth-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain was extended by American Kathy May.

Wade, after losing the first set, went to a tiebreaker in the second set against the 18-year-old May, but took the set on her way to winning the match, 6-7, 7-6, 6-2.

In other second-round matches, second-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated Nancy Gunter, 7-5, 7-5; fifth-seeded Evonne Goolagong defeated Janet Newberry, 6-2, 6-1; sixth-seeded Olga Morazova defeated Betty Stove, 6-1, *6-2; seventh-seeded Julie Heldman* defeated Jean Evert, 6-0, 6-3, and eighth-seeded Françoise Durr defeated Lesley Hunt, 6-2, 6-1.

Marcie Louie, who upset third-seeded Margaret Court in her first-round match Tuesday, defeated Wendy Turnbull, 7-5, 6-3.



Associated Press

Edward Davis (left) and Todd Green watch as Muhammad Ali trains for Ron Lyle bout.

Ali Says He'll Keep Fighting for 5 More Years

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24 (UPI).—World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali said yesterday he really does not like fighting but will keep at it for five more years. He would rather devote himself to promoting black unity.

"Boxing is good for a livelihood," he said. "It has given me a platform, but I don't like training and I really don't like fighting."

The 33-year-old champ said that rumors of his retirement were premature. "I've got a whole new fighting strategy. I'm good for *five more years.*"

Ali said he ends each fight the same way: "I run into the dressing room and look in the mirror to make sure I'm still pretty."

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Observer

The Issimoers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—American foreign policy has rested heavily for years on generals whose habit is defeat. The first and most illustrious of this series of distinguished losers was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who lost on such a breathtaking scale that Americans supported him in imperial style for 25 years on Taiwan after he had been driven out of China.



Baker

None of our chosen generals since has managed to score a defeat as overwhelming as Chiang's, not because they were incapable of it, but because none of the others has had as much to lose.

Chiang's defeat was so spectacular that for 20 years afterwards American politicians who ventured to criticize him risked dis-election by the American voter. Chiang was to defeat what Vince Lombardi was to victory. The country honored him appropriately. Other defeated generals had to be content with Swiss bank accounts and Riviera villas, but Chiang rated an entire island the size of a Central American dictatorship.

This passion for defeatable generals has fired our foreign policy ever since. Many years ago, Sen. Tom Connally, one of the few who thought we had not had our money's worth from Chiang and was unafraid to say so, made a trenchant observation about him. The trouble with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he said, was "not enough generaling, and too much issimoing."

I was reminded of this at the time of the generalissimo's death a few weeks back when his spiritual heir, Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, was collapsing South Vietnam without a battle fought. Thieu could issimo with the best of them, but his generaling was negligible. A day or so earlier, another military champion of ours, Gen. Lon Nol, had left his defeated army in Cambodia and gone to the comfortable retirement we provide for our smaller-bore issimoers when their ruin is complete.

How does the American government come up with these losers? Does the State Department have scouts roaming the world looking for incompetent young generals who can be brought up in emergencies and guided to power in allen countries where we want to achieve defeat?

What we seem to want is a man who can issimo in the best Chiang Kai-shek tradition, without exposing himself to the danger of victory. Such men cannot be easy to find. There must be many highly competent generals around the world, and once in a while, I suppose, we wind up backing one of these.

I think offhand of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who made war successfully 40 years ago, though admittedly he needed the help of Hitler and Mussolini to win.

Nevertheless, he has not only issimoed like a master ever since, but has also maintained a reputation for generaling, and we have managed to live with him in spite of it. In South Korea we have General Chung Hee Park, who, as Robert Kennedy said when we decided to pronounce him an official U.S.-approved champion of democracy, "keeps his boots polished."

Even a general competent enough to keep his boots polished is a reasonably good bet to end up in Zurich or St. Tropez, for generals, even good ones, almost always make defeatable politicians.

As everybody who has done military duty knows, generals worry about all the wrong things. Things like shoeshines are more important to generals than music. They get angry about haircuts. They like people to stand up straight when they enter the room.

When a general wants you to go to church and you don't want to go to church, he makes you stand rigidly in a group of 2,500 men, all of whom are dressed identically, and then marches you to church anyhow.

Naturally, generals don't like elections. You can't blame them for that as long as they are generaling, but when they are merely sitting around the palace issimoing it makes for considerable discontent.

A person wearies of being issimoed constantly, particularly when the Americans are telling him about the glories of freedom and democracy. The upshot of it will usually be another defeat for American foreign policy. A sure-fire system. We go abroad urging democracy and supporting issimoers. There is no possible way to win.

Of course, we load the dice a bit by picking issimoers who can't general worth a good platoon sergeant when the inevitable shooting spreads. And afterward, we love those old generals who have gone off to defeat for us, trunks packed with the green blessings of Washington.

Jesuits Donate Art Collection to Montreal Museum

MONTREAL, April 24 (UPI).—The Society of Jesus has donated more than 500 pieces of African and Oceanic art to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, which called the collection "one of the most important of its kind in North America."

The works of primitive art were collected over a 23-year period by the Rev. Ernest Gagnon, a former professor of French literature, art history and aesthetics.

The collection features masks, figures, arms, sculptures and ritual instruments from Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Zaire, New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Samoan Islands and New Hebrides.

Recalling the days when aquavit made trips across the Equator as part of a ship's provisions for year-long trips is this label device for Linie Aquavit, still making the trip across the Equator



The Magic Effect Of the Equator on Aquavit

By Jan Sjöby

OSLO (IHT).—The Line—or the Equator as landlubbers tend to call it—has always held a special, if not magic, significance for men of the sea and Norwegian sailors are no exception.

But it may seem somewhat less than rational in these supposedly rational days, for a captain of an Australia-bound modern cargo liner to fill a fair share of the lower depths of his cargo hold with oak barrels containing finest grade aquavit, in addition, of course, to his regular freight. The "regular" load is discharged in Australia where cargo is taken on and the ship returns to Norway with the aquavit barrels still intact in the lower regions of the hold.

Irrational? No! The "water of life" which has twice passed the Equator is indeed the finest, most mellow aquavit to be found anywhere; it compares to other Scandinavian brands of "burnt wine," as a VSOP cognac to raw eau-de-vie.

The history of this liquid dates back to the days when Norwegian East Indiamen, Cape Horners and Antarctic whalers would expect to spend a year or two or more before seeing their jagged, fjord-country coastline again. In addition to the outbound cargo, ample provisions—salt herring, dried cod and smoked meat—were naturally taken on but, most important, an impressive quantity of barrels of aquavit intended to last until the last day of the last leg of the long voyage home.

Edibles and fresh water could always be obtained in ports of call, but aquavit, the national beverage of Norwegians as well as other Scandinavians, and considered essential to health, happiness and herring, was not to be found in those days beyond the Skagerrak.

Became Mellower

The captains and the crews soon discovered that their booze—quite potable already at the time of cast-off—became considerably mellower once the magic Line (*Linie* in Norwegian) had been crossed. After a second, homebound, Line passage, the aquavit became sheer nectar.

Theories were advanced as to why: One school of thought (seamen are traditionally a superstitious lot) credited Neptune and his mermaids who reportedly dwell in the depths beneath the Line, with the miraculous changes in the contents of the barrels.

Others held that it was the gradual changes in temperature from boreal chill to tropical heat and back to the boreal that did the trick along with the presence of salty sea air. Others thought that it was the steadily gentle (and sometimes not-so-gentle) rolling of the ship that brought about the remarkable improvement.

Modern scholars tend to disregard Neptune and his entourage but they believe that it is a combination of the latter hypotheses that is responsible for the change in quality.

The sailing ships are all but gone but Linie Aquavit still exists, carried in barrels over the keels of the cargo liners of the century-old Wilhelmsen Line, plying on regular schedules between Norway and Australia.

State Monopoly

There are several legal distilleries (in addition to an estimated 60-70,000 moonshine stills) in Norway, the former, since 1927, operated by *Vinmonopolet*, a state monopoly controlling the production, import and export of wines and spirits. Best known are Lysholm's in Trondheim and Löiten's in Oslo, and it is only the very best of their production that is sent across the Line, becoming Linie Aquavit.

"There is a slight difference between Lysholm's and Löiten's Linie," explained Gunnar Saastad of the Wine and Liquor Monopoly. "Lysholm has been termed by international tasters as 'light and elegant.' Löiten is considered 'heavy,' with a slight sweet touch to it. Both brands contain the same degree of alcohol, 41.5 per cent.

"Lysholm Linie contains no sugar," Mr. Saastad continued, "making it an acceptable drink even for a diabetic."

Norwegian aquavit is based on distilled potato mash, softly flavored, primarily with caraway. Other spices may be added but each distiller (legal or not) keeps his processing procedures a jealously guarded secret. The raw spirits are matured in second-hand oak sherry barrels, the wood generally being carefully selected New Orleans oak or American white oak, at least by the legal distilleries.

Finest Potatoes

"It should be added that our [legal] Norwegian aquavit is made from the finest potatoes available," said Wenja Paaske, press officer with the National Export Council of Norway, "and that our caraway is a specially cultivated native subspecies, quite different from the regular *Carum carvi* found in other ends of the world."

Most famous of the Linie's was the World War II "Double Linie."

It appears that it was shipped aboard the M/S Tudor from Oslo, in December, 1939, and arrived in Melbourne, via the Cape, in February, 1940. The ship went on to Port Said where the aquavit was stored until November, 1941, when bombs began to fall over that city. The barrels where removed to Suez and sent from there, in December, 1941, to Fremantle, Australia, aboard the Troja. In February, 1942, the Tijuca brought it around the Cape to Bristol where it arrived in May, 1942, luckily staying clear of German bombs, artillery shells and U-boat torpedoes.

The Export

It used to be that Linie—of the Lysholm or Löiten varieties—was available only to Norwegians, and then only as a Sunday treat.

"That has changed," said Mrs. Paaske. "We produce now annually some 800,000 liters. Most of it we gulp down ourselves but 160,000 liters are exported to more than 50 countries, the major takers being Denmark, Sweden, Germany and the United States."

A visitor to the Nordic countries is generally and emphatically told that aquavit—indispensable with the smörgasbord—is taken chilled in small glasses and gulped down with the pickled herring which invariably opens a Scandinavian meal. Before gulping, you pronounce the magic word *skaal*, keeping the glass at the point where the third button would have been if you had been an army officer in a pre-World War I tunic.

You stare your skaaling partner (or partners) straight in the eye (eyes), sweep the stuff, return the glass to the third button, stare again and put it down, ceremoniously. The intake of aquavit in Scandinavia is serious and the dram must not be sipped.

This writer tends to agree with the traditionalists, as far as regular aquavit is concerned. But he disagrees when it comes to Linie, whether of the Lysholm or Löiten varieties. Liquids of that quality can and ought to be sipped, same as a fine cognac

PEOPLE: *Panovs Find Amer 'Synthetic, Oppress*

"I was poisoned by atheistic propaganda, as America is poisoned by money," declared dancer Valery Panov in an interview in New York with Marsha Dubrow of Reuters. Panov was explaining that, although nominally Jewish, he does not practice his religion. He and his wife Galina, who is to appear Friday night with Rudolph Nureyev in his version of "Sleeping Beauty" in London, have found Americans whom they have met "synthetic" and "oppressed." Moreover, they said that their U.S. debut in Philadelphia was "a very hard beginning . . . a bad dream." In the audience of more than 10,000 "two and a half persons were balletomanes and understood ballet—that's why we got good reviews." They say, however, that they have regained their form but, Galina commented, "Maybe we are not brave enough to do what we did in Russia." Panov interjected that in London "we will show new progress and spread our shoulders and shake off our fear." They will dance together with the Festival Ballet on May 1—the first time that they have appeared with a ballet company in the West. During the interview, Panov stressed over and over again his opposition to a "philosophy of money. It is ugly and I see the results of this in people's faces. They look put down, oppressed and under constant tension." Does he miss the Soviet Union? "No, I miss not one thing."

* * *

Princess Sarvenaz Pahlavi, 20, a niece of the Shah of Iran, staged an elaborate hoax to make authorities believe she had been kidnapped and her life threatened, Stockton, Calif., police say. They said that she characterized the incident as a "charade," done on a bet because she was "never able to turn down a dare." At one point, more than 100 law-enforcement officers were searching for her. Detectives said Wednesday they would recommend a psychiatric examination for the princess, who is a student at the University of the Pacific in Stockton. The hoax began Tuesday with a phone call to police saying that burglary was taking place at the princess's apartment. When they arrived, the princess was there and said nothing was wrong. An hour later, another caller told police to "do something," that the princess was about to be kidnapped. Another false alarm. Guards escorted her to class but later she gave them the slip. Two more phone calls from San Francisco and Sacramento—one a death threat—came in. By this time, the FBI, the State Department had been called in. Meanwhile, a language expert identified the voice on the tape recordings of all the calls as those of the princess herself.

* * *

President Ford hasn't much time for reading these days. But his press secretary gave out a list of books Ford has read recently: "Hiroshima" by John Hersey; "The Palace Guard," by Dan Rather; "Twilight of the Presidency" by George Reedy; and three books about the President himself. He has also been "dipping into several volumes on Thomas Jefferson and Gore Vi-



Valery Pan



Galina Pano

dal's recent book on Am
press secretary Ron Ne
As for Vietnam, he
"Street Without Joy"
in a Very Small Place"
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* * *

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refusing to reveal h
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MARRIED: Britt
Malcolm McDowell, 31,
actress Margot Dullea,
week in London. The c
lived together for five y
LEASED: Lyricist Ira
from a California medi
after a 10-day stay. Ger
entered the hospital aft
in his Beverly Hills hom
said he had a puncture

—SAMUEL JU

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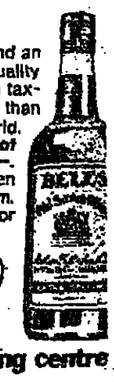
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